

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1822.

[No. 346]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—577—

English Papers.

London, Saturday Evening, June 1, 1822.—The French Papers of Wednesday have arrived this morning. Two of them supply versions of the last Note from the Porte to the English and Austrian Ministers: If correct, we agree with the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, that it amounts to little more than an echo of the first Note; and is as vague and undecided as to a final issue. It seems remarkable that the extract from the *AUSTRIAN OBSERVER* of the 20th, which we supplied yesterday, has been sent in manuscript to the French Papers, with an assurance that the semi-official Journal from which it was extracted had been received by a Banker who had great concern with the Governments. Whether the Paper itself has arrived in England we know not, but the whole affair is at least curious, and merits a pause. The extracts will be found in another column.

Lisbon Papers to the 18th ult. have arrived this morning, from which we supply the following extracts:—

Lisbon, May 17.—In the Sitting of the Cortes for the last few days several accounts have been communicated, brought by vessels from Brazil. On the 14th it was stated that a Sardinian vessel had arrived from Rio in eighty-six days, with a hundred and eighty soldiers and twenty women on board. They brought the account of the steps by which the troops were compelled to re-embark, by being besieged by land and by sea, and all supplies of provisions and water cut off, till, on the 11th of February his Royal Highness went on board the *Union* frigate, and caused it to be signified to General Jorge de Avilez, that he, and all the troops under his command, must embark immediately, on pain of being treated as enemies, and no quarter given them. The general and principal Officers went on board the frigate, and respectfully represented to his Royal Highness the comparison of their behaviour, good intentions, and services, with the unjust treatment they experienced, requesting that their embarkation might be delayed till orders were received from the Cortes and his Majesty. His Royal Highness told them they must embark, as ordered; which they accordingly did, on the 12th, and sailed from Rio on the 15th, on board of six vessels. They sailed in company to the Azores, where they were separated by a storm. The other five vessels are Portuguese.

On the 15th, the arrival of another of the Portuguese vessels was announced. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Da Costa confirmed the news brought by the other vessel. Their Royal Highness were in good health; that what seemed chiefly to employ the minds of the people at Rio Janeiro, was the desire to see the troops depart, and that a packet boat was ready which was to sail from Rio immediately after their departure.

The Portuguese Ship *ETRELLA*, in 68 days from Para, brought news that the greatest tranquillity and attachment to the Constitutional system prevailed at Para, and that the new Provisional Junta took possession of the Government on the 11th of March.

The 13th being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, was celebrated with every demonstration of joy.

A Dutch and German Paper, to the 24th ult. have reached us this day. The following are extracts:—

Carlsruhe, May 18.—A provisional regulation, issued to-day by the Minister of Finance, contains the following articles:—

1. All importation of wine, from the French frontier, in the whole extent from Basle to the frontier of Rhenish Bavaria, is prohibited, on penalty of confiscation.

2. The wines from Rhenish Bavaria may still be imported, as heretofore, on payment of a duty of 120 florins per tun.

3. The regulations hitherto in force respecting wines in transit, are retained; the necessary measures are, however, adopted to prevent fraud.

As this regulation was expected, the tavern-keepers and other speculators took advantage of the interval, and large quantities of foreign wine have been brought, within these few days from Rhenish Bavaria and Alsace.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—The new Tariff has not yet made any change in the course of trade.

It may be noticed as something singular, that among the articles imported by sea, there is a cargo of oats, which has met with a good sale.

The *CONSERVATEUR IMPARTIAL* and the *ACADEMIC GAZETTE* contain no latter news from Turkey than an article from *Dubossar*, 31st March, O. S. (12th April), which relates the excesses of the Turks in Walachia.

Berlin, May 21.—“The Frankfort Journal affirms,” says our *STATE GAZETTE*, “that the Russian Government has made communications to the Cabinets of Berlin and Copenhagen respecting the cordon of troops which Russia stations on the coast of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland; that Prussia, in concert with Russia, is strengthening its troops in Pomerania, with the intention of sending them to the coast, so as to form a continuation of the Russian cordon; and that a Russian Staff Officer is to go to Riga to make arrangements on this subject.” Of all this we have not the slightest knowledge here.

Odessa, May 5.—Extract of a Private Letter.—We have received by a ship from Constantinople the following document:—

Translation of a Note of the Sublime Porte, communicated to the English Ambassador and Austrian Intermuncio, on the 26th Kadje, 1237 (18th April 1822)

“The constant care of the Porte at all times to keep peace with Russia, and for the general quiet, are too well known to be here mentioned. The Porte has always given evident proofs of its fidelity to respect engagements with its good friends; and repeats what it has already said, that it (the Porte) is firmly determined, the moment tranquillity is restored, to respect all her engagements. The Sublime Porte, with the view to prove to all Europe her scrupulous exactness in fulfilling treaties, has already resorted to the means of restoring tranquillity in the two provinces. But those means are such as some internal inconvenience do not permit to be disclosed at this moment. But still it declares officially to the friendly Powers, that the Porte has already effectively commenced the execution of those measures, and will not abandon it, conforming, at the same time, to the principles of administration, the nature of circumstances, and the importance of the matter.”

The Note concludes with stating "that the Porte never encouraged the disorders in the provinces, but gave orders to repress them." It is addressed to Lord Strangford.

Madrid, May 19.—Yesterday there was an extraordinary Sitting of the Cortes, in which, after a long debate, it was decided, that the provinces, which are at present in insurrection, and particularly Catalonia, shall be declared in a state of siege. This measure extends to every other province where the same movements may be manifested.

Corfu, April 26.—The Porte, during the first disturbances up to the end of last summer, manifested an almost passive character, but at length, advised by its friends, it prepared during the winter considerable force by land and sea, to strike a decisive blow. Two land armies and a considerable fleet were to combine their operations to annihilate the insurrection. This well-tracted plan the Sultan owed to the friendship of certain Europeans. It was known here two months before its execution and our protector applauded beforehand its success.

But all this force served only to raise the courage of the Insurgents. The combined fleet was defeated and dispersed at Patras, the land army in Macedonia, was completely defeated on the 13th of February, and its Commander killed, whilst Chourschid Pasha has not been able to leave Janina.

The insurrection then extended through the whole of Thessaly, and a part of Macedonia.

At a later period, a Greek squadron disembarked ammunition for the Insurgents in the bay of Litchoran, and the Chief of the Thessalian troops, took a position near Caterine, which the Pasha of Salonica, was unable to force, and after two defeats was obliged to return to Salonica.

The Porte has raised a new and dangerous enemy in the person of Moustai, Pasha of Scodra, whom the Sultan has proscribed and declared out of the law, because he was unable to march against Ali Pasha. This powerful Chief has seized the important position of Ochrida, which commands Bitolia.

The following letter from the CONSTITUTIONEL dated Corfu, April 26, is worthy of notice:—"The Sultan, exasperated by the courageous resistance which the Epirots continued to manifest even after the catastrophe of Ali Tchelenli, transmitted to Chourschid Pasha an order to make away with all Christians yet remaining under his Government. The Pasha in consequence, held on the 16th of March an extraordinary Council. But the Albanians all strongly opposed the order, calling it an *infernal* one. Pronie, Bey of Paramythia, (well known for the persecutions which his probity and honour drew upon him from Ali Pasha), in a particular manner declared to the Generalissimo of the Porte, that if the head of one eminent Christian were struck off, he would immediately join the Suliots against the Turks. The Albanians are, doubtless, *uncivilized*. Yet how striking is the difference between their sentiments and those which animate the chief of the Turkish nation, whom the Ministry of England have officially called an *unfortunate Prince*, and in whose favour they are endeavouring to interest *Christian Monarchs*!"

Hamburgh, May 24.—The latest accounts from St. Petersburg, which are of the 7th of May, do not make any mention of the departure of his Majesty the Emperor for the South of the Empire.

They write from Vienna, that the Sublime Porte has shown itself more compliant towards Russia than might have been expected after the conquest of the Island of Seio. It was thought, however, that the Turkish Government was perhaps desirous to efface, in this manner, the bad impression caused by the dreadful excesses committed in the island by the Asiatic troops. The exchange of couriers between Vienna, St. Petersburg, and London was still very active. In the Austrian States no preparations were made for drawing together an Army of Observation, so that the hopes of maintaining peace were undiminished. Our Senate has proposed to retain for three years longer the present Tariff; but the citizens have rejected the proposal by a great majority.

Leghorn, May 25.—Yesterday evening the comet discovered at Marseilles was seen from the Observatory here. It was in the north-west, between *a* of *Castor* and *b* in *Auriga*, and of the same altitude as the nearest stars. This comet is not visible to the naked eye. The light is very faint; the nucleus and circumference very ill defined.

Pedestrian Race.—A hard-contested pedestrian race was decided in Sutton Park, near Chesterfield, on the 14th of May, between Thomas Sales, of Duck manton, farmer, and George Marples, of Stavely, butcher, for ten guineas a-side. The distance was one mile, which was performed by Marples in fine style, beating his antagonist ten yards, in the very short time of three minutes and a half—a feat, we believe, almost unprecedented in the annals of pedestrianism.

Walking Backward.—John Townshend, the celebrated pedestrian, who walked 38 miles backward, for three successive days, in April last, on the Regent-road, in Liverpool, has undertaken to walk 150 miles in three days; 75 backwards and 75 forwards: to walk 50 each day, and to be allowed 14 hours per day.

Yorkshire Pedestrian.—Halton, the Yorkshire pedestrian, who ran ten miles and a quarter within the hour, about a year ago, near this place, has challenged Beal, Ashton, or any man in England, from one mile to ten, and for any sum not less than 200l. nor more than 1000l.

Oxford University, June 1.—Rev. S. Briscall, late Fellow of Brasenose College, has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Mary, South Kelsey, with St. Nicholas, South Kelsey, annexed, in the county, and diocese of Lincoln, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Prizes for the present year were yesterday adjudged to the following Gentlemen:—

The Chancellor's Prizes—"Alpes ab Annihale Superatæ."—Latin Verse, to Mr. J. Curzon, Brasenose College.

"On Moral Evidence"—an English Essay, to Mr. W. A. Shirley, New College.

"An revera praevaluerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus"—a Latin Essay, to Mr. J. B. Otley, Oriel College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—"Palmyra"—English Verse, to Mr. A. Barber, Wadham College.

Rein Deer.—The Steam Packet, from Liverpool, has just landed a cargo, consisting of a herd of rein deer, the first we believe that ever were on Irish ground; they were brought (after several unsuccessful attempts) from Lapland, by Mr. Bullock, and are accompanied by the Lapland family of Shepherds under whose care they were bred. The female deer are now producing their young, and no doubt is entertained of naturalizing this noble and useful creature in Ireland. It is ascertained that the *Lichen Rangiferenus*, or rein-deer moss, on which they live, and which no other animal will taste, is found in the greatest abundance in all our high moor lands, but no where in the world in greater luxuriance than on the Wicklow mountains, to which the rein deer are now driven, and where it is said there is a supply of food for more than a 100,000.—*Dublin Journal*.

Fresh Butter.—Fine fresh butter in most of the market-towns is now selling at six pence and seven pence per pound, while in London the same quantity is charged one shilling and two-pence.

Portsmouth, May 31.—Arrived the BARKWORTH Pedlar from the Downs for the Cape of Good Hope.

Deal, May 31.—Came down from the River early this morning the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Clarkson, for Bombay; HENRY, Baker, for Quebec; RUBY, Hall, for Havre; DYSON, Norris, for Lisbon, and remain in the Downs with the HIBERNIA, M'Intosh, for Bengal. Arrived and sailed for the River, the BURKET, Rogers, for Jamaica.

Travels of Cailhaud.—Of all the Works published on Egypt, the New Travels of Cailhaud are regarded as the most curious, learned, and original. A literal translation of them appears in the current number of that popular periodical, the JOURNAL OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS illustrated by seventeen views and three original maps.

Subscriptions for the Irish.—In the List of Subscriptions for the Irish, we call attention to the following:—"Mr. G. Belzoni, the amount paid for the Ticket of Admission improperly stopped at the door of the Opera House, on the 30th of May, and returned to him by the party from whom the same was purchased—10l. 10s.

State of Ireland.—The Right Hon. Dennis Browne, in his Letter addressed to the Marquis Wellesly, assigns the following as the cause of Irish wretchedness and disorganization:—

"The first cause—A population and a Church establishment discordant in their views, and entertaining a different mode of faith and worship.

The second cause—A population infinitely beyond our means of employment.

The third cause—The mode of paying the Clergy of the Established Church.

Fourth cause—The Absentees. This class of men take from the country half its rental; they consume the produce of the soil which never returns to enrich or fertilise it.

Fifth cause—The want of circulating medium. We have the taxes of England, and an inert body to produce them.

Sixth cause—The Episcopal and Corporation lands; they form, I believe, one-ninth part of the whole surface of Ireland."

The remedies which Mr. Brown proposes are—1st. To remove all distinctions on account of religious belief, without, however, compromising the security of the Established Church. 2d. The allowance of a fair and moderate stipend to the Roman Catholic Priest and his Assistant. 3d. A system of colonization for draining off the unemployed population, and the improvement by Government of the waste lands in Ireland.—4th. The establishment of an efficient Board for the encouragement of the Fisheries, by advances of money in loan at 3 per cent. 5th. The substitution of a land Tax for Tithes, and of a Property Tax, under certain modifications, in lieu of the Assessed Taxes and the taxes upon excisable commodities. 6th. The establishment of Provincial Banks, in central situations, each having a capital of 500,000l. 7th. The enactment of a law authorising Episcopal and Corporation lands to be let on leases for three lives, or thirty-one years. —*Dublin Morning Post.*

Subscription for the Distressed Irish.—We have heard it objected to the necessity of setting up a Subscription for the distressed Irish here—that Government of course, would adopt the requisite means of relief. To those who really think so, or affect to think so, we would recommend a perusal of the following observations taken from the PUBLIC LEDGER of the 14th of May. They may produce an effect which the remarks of a more distant writer might not be able to command:—*India Gazette.*

"The people of England have again proved, that they excel at least in the virtue of humanity; and the alacrity with which they have come forward to the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, must command the admiration of the world, and will, no doubt, secure the favor of Heaven. But such are unfortunately the extent and extreme pressure of the distress, that private benevolence, active as it is in this country, can at most mitigate its sufferings. To contend with this frightful evil, the resources of the State alone would be fully equal; and we hope and trust that Ministers have already taken the necessary measures for this purpose. But as the operations of Government, when they are of a healing character, are much slower, than when they are of an opposite tendency, we expect much more from the effects of private benevolence in the first instance, than from any measures grounded upon an order from the Treasury. The slow formalities of official regulation are proverbial; and thousands of our fellow-subjects might perish, before the order reached its ultimate destination. The human mind can conceive nothing so heart-rending as a family dying of want—the despair of the wretched parents—the shrieks of the innocent and helpless children; but we should unnecessarily wound the feelings of the Reader, if we were to complete the picture. The existence of such a calamity, unless it be a sweeping visitation from Hea-

ven, is the greatest reproach to a Christian Government; and we cannot help feeling grieved and astonished, that Ministers had not exerted themselves sooner to afford relief. There is no excuse for inhumanity; and we cannot possibly call their neglect on this occasion by any other name. They must have known the defective state of the last potatoe-crop in Ireland, as well as the depressed state of trade in that country; and if they could not prevent low wages, they ought at least to have obviated high prices, by securing to the distressed districts a supply from those places where superabundance prevailed.

It is with pain that we see ourselves compelled to make these remarks; but how can we be silent, when we hear of a part of the people dying of hunger, whilst we are informed that the country is suffering from the effects of superabundance? There is evidently mismanagement in this case; but how do we know but the present anomalous situation of the Empire, which renders plenty a curse, may arise from a want of good management! The nation excels in capital and skill; and yet there is an alarming depression in some of its interests, and no signs of real health in any. Our merchants and manufacturers are the most enlightened and enterprising upon earth; and yet they have the greatest difficulty in contending with the present circumstances of trade. Is there any error in our policy, or a want of commanding mind in our Councils, which serves to neutralize the powers of the country? The prosperity of a nation depends so much upon the character of the public administration, that, when the one suffers, it may be confidently said, that the other is feeble. The late Mr. Pitt, when he was placed at the head of affairs, found the country, at the end of the American war, more depressed than it was at the conclusion of the last French contest. Yet, how soon did he restore national prosperity; and he required only a few years to replace it in as flourishing a state as ever.

The present state of Ireland, in the ninth year of peace, forms a melancholy contrast with the picture which the same country presented in the ninth year of peace after the American war. It was then advancing with a steady and rapid pace in the career of improvement, which reflected immortal honour on the Councils of that time; but the curse of the French Revolution blasted those as well as other hopes. We need not remind the English Reader of the flourishing condition of his own country at that period; and we should only distress him by contrasting it with its present situation. It is notorious that the former was the effect of genius and inflexible integrity; but that this great Empire, with its immense wealth, enterprize, and intellect, should present appearances of langour at this moment, is one of those political phenomena, which we do not feel ourselves fully competent to explain. To return to the immediate subject of our remarks, we hope that the efforts of private benevolence, which has remained unimpaired under every circumstance, will make up for the inattention, or delay, manifested by Ministers."

Ireland.—State of Sligo, collected from the Report of the Gentleman appointed by the Committee to examine into the distress of that town:

District, No. 1.—Eighty-one families visited, comprehending 400 individuals, every one in absolute want. Many had been without food for 24 or 36 hours.

District No. 2.—One hundred and thirty-four families visited, all without provisions or the means of purchasing them, their only maintenance being boiled water-grass, one pound of oatmeal, and a small quantity of potatoes given to each person. Many had been two days without tasting any thing.

District No. 3.—Visited 120 families, consisting of 600 individuals, equally destitute with the former.

District No. 4.—Visited 360 families, consisting of 1592 individuals, amongst whom were witnessed instances of distress indescribable, many of them being, at the time they were visited, not only without meal or a potatoe, but without a morsel of turf, and that on an extremely wet day. To this report it is added, that many families have been obliged to quit their houses and go into lodgings with others, to the number of four or five families

in a house, which, should a fever break out, must make its ravages most dreadful.

In addition to the distribution of provisions, it is the Committee's intention to provide work for as many of the unemployed as possible, for which purpose a sum of money has been vested in their hands.

Accounts from Galway draw a picture of the distress there equally as heart-rending as that collected from the district reports of Sligo.

Lord Kinsale.—On Friday May 24, died, at his lodgings on the North Grand Parade, Cork, to which he had gone for medical assistance, the Right Honourable John de Courcy, Lord Kinsale, Baron Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, Premier Baron of Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Honorable and Reverend—De Courcy, now Lord Kinsale, and the 27th Lord. His Lordship's ancestors was presented in 1762 to his late Majesty, and had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege of his family and of wearing his hat in his Majesty's presence. The late lord also enjoyed the same privilege.

Impropriations and Appropriations.—Tithe impropriations and appropriations are thus distinctively explained:—Impropriations are such things as at the dissolution of the monasteries were disposed of to the best bidders, or the greatest favourites, and so became lay property. Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3,885 (upwards of one-third) are impropriations. Appropriations are such as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting some bishoprick, deanery, or religious foundation.

Bank of England.—The bargain about to be concluded between the Government and the Bank of England fixes much of the public attention, and deserves, therefore, that some should be bestowed on our part to make its nature clearly understood. The Bank is to surrender that portion of its chartered privileges by which the number of partners in any other banking concern throughout England is limited to six; and in return for this concession, it to be allowed to exercise all its other privileges and prerogatives until the year 1843, instead of 1833, the period at which the existing charter expires. What sort of a bargain this ought to be considered for the public, we may guess, from the cordiality with which it was received by the meeting of proprietors held on Thursday last at the Bank. The continuance of the monopoly was there regarded as having been got on such cheap and easy terms, and by necessary consequence, as having been gold by the Ministers so much beneath its value, that it was approved of unanimously by the Proprietors of Bank Stock.

Now, suppose that any one, two, or three hundred, impartial gentlemen were to be taken by chance, or ballot, from amongst the inhabitants of London, and asked what they thought of the terms made by the King's Ministers on behalf of the public, is it likely they would be unanimous in their approbation of such terms? Is it not pretty nearly certain that the unanimity would be on the other side, and that, to a man, these representatives of the public would reject the conditions as improvident and unjust? Whether we decide by precedent or by reason, the aspect of this proceeding is equally unfavourable to the country.

On former occasions, where a renewal or extension of the charter was granted, a large sum of money was the price of it—what is now the price paid? We answer, the price paid to the nation is nothing. What secret stipulations Government may have entered into with the Bank, we know not; but on the face of this transaction, a great sacrifice is made—a great power is given away for absolutely no return—for that which costs the Bank nothing—which avails the country nothing; and therefore we assert, that a great injury has been, or is about to be, offered to the public interest, unless Parliament shall interpose its rarely exercised authority, and avert the mischief before it be too late. We have said that a great sacrifice has been made; and is it not a most wasteful extravagance to anticipate the expiration of a term which has eleven years to run, and to tie up

the resources of the country by so premature a grant of a large reversionary interest? Is not this the precise description of prodigality, against which such strong provisions are made in the settlements of private fortunes? What estate could stand the ruin of reversionary leases? And what defence can be made for a Minister, who, after being repeatedly warned by Parliamentary committees of his own appointment, against the evils of such grants to individuals, flies in the face of a principle of reform thus recognized by the Legislature itself, and rears, as if in mockery of the very power which supports him, this gratuitous and gigantic abuse. But we have said that the sacrifice is gratuitous as well as enormous, and that no equivalent, nor shadow of an equivalent, has been paid for it by the Bank of England. The pretence is the necessity of a more extensive calculating medium; but that necessity is a perfect chimera, as is the alleged utility of such a change. We do not deny that 50 partners in a bank—if they be not 50 men of straw—may be better security than five. It is also certain, that prudent and opulent banking companies, such as it seems the purpose of this new speculation to establish, will be the least likely, of all others, to give what is called freedom and activity to the circulation. They will advance no money but on solid security. They will not promote the hardihood of adventure, or fling about notes and sovereigns from the patriotic ambition, or on the abstract theory, of relieving agricultural distress: enterprising, or needy, or puffing bankers, would be the readiest instruments of such projects. But on the principles on which we have now argued, how, in the name of common sense, will the quantity of circulating medium be increased by this experiment? There is money enough going: look at the low rate of interest everywhere, and then judge if their be a want of circulation. The thing wanted is credit; and that the farmer cannot have, until more of his property—in other words, of the fruit of his labour—be left him by the tax-gatherer and by the lord of the soil. The prolongation of the Bank charter would appear, therefore, to have some motive at the bottom of it, different from that which has been avowed, inasmuch as the end which Ministers profess to aim at by it, is not accessible through the means which they have adopted, if it were not that, from excess of ignorance, some men incur the imputation of deliberately following a wrong path, when they have only missed the right one.—*Times.*

King's Answer.—The King's answer to the Address of the Commons, desiring the reduction of one of the Postmasters-General, will be found in to-day's journal. We regret to see that Ministers have made his Majesty appropriate in a slight degree, and very remotely, one of their own propositions—namely, that the Postmasters had something to do, or that the services of one of them could not be conveniently dispensed with: whereas it is notorious that one Postmaster lived for years abroad. The Post-office was a mere sinecure. And in truth the other has little more business with the office than to receive his salary. Supposing public distress to go on, and farther retrenchments to become necessary, resisted as those retrenchments will be by Ministers, we should not be surprised at finding them attempt to put into the mouth of his Majesty some such veritable resolution as that respecting the value of the one-pound note (spoken of elsewhere), and which was tendered to, and accepted by, a now extinct House of Commons. Happily, however, his Majesty has not sixty pensioners in his bosom, and therefore would probably reject the adoption of such a proposal.

"His Majesty only postpones the abolition of the office of one of the Postmasters-General, until he shall have had the opportunity of considering what permanent arrangement may be a-vialle for the conduct of the business of that department."—(King's reply.)

There certainly may be a new arrangement made to take the public money; but as for a new arrangement "for conducting the business of the department," what new arrangement can be wanting to despatch that business which Lord Clancarty transacted whilst at the Hague, at Brussels, and at Vienna, and the other Postmaster can despatch without ever seeing Lombard-street?

MISCELLANEOUS.

—581—

Court Politics.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 29, 1822.

Notice is hereby given that his Majesty will hold a levee at Carlton-house, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock; and also a drawing-room at Buckingham-place, on Thursday, the 13th inst. at 2 o'clock.

WHITEHALL, MAY 30, 1822.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald, the office of Norroy King of Arms and Principal Herald of the north parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Ralph Bigland, Esq. to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto George Frederick Beltz, Esq. Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, the office of Lancaster Herald, vacant by the promotion of Edmund Lodge, Esq. to the office of Norroy King of Arms.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Pulman, Esq. the office of Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of George Frederick Beltz, Esq. to the office of Lancaster Herald.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JUNE 1, 1822.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Charles Dumergue, Esq. of Albemarle-street, Surgeon Extraordinary and Surgeon Dentist to his Majesty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 29, 1822.

The King has been pleased to appoint Richard Pearce, Esq. to be Consul at St. Michael's Mount, Mounts Bay, Cornwall, for the kingdom of Hanover.

On Saturday the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at the Cock-pit in Whitehall, which was attended by the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Nicholl (the Judge of the Arches Court), the Master of the Rolls, Viscount Melville, &c. The Attorney General was in attendance. The question under discussion was the right of choosing Magistrates for the town and Council of Inverness.

Military.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 31, 1822.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet William Fawcener Chetwynd, from half-pay 15th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Bethell Walrond, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated May 18, 1822.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—To be Captains—Lieutenant Thomas Marten, by purchase, vice Milligan, who retires—dated May 4, 1822.

Captain Arthur Chichester, from half-pay 2d West India Regiment, vice Francis Upjohn, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated May 6, 1822.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Charles Bulkeley, vice Nicholson, who retires—dated April 19 1822; and Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Richard Hort, vice Marten—dated May 4, 1822.

To be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants—John Potter Macqueen, Gent. by purchase, vice Bulkeley—dated April 19, 1822; and Ensign Felix Vaughan Smith, from half-pay 69th Foot, by purchase, vice Hort—dated May 4, 1822; and Lieutenant Charles J. Baille Hamilton, from the 51st Foot, vice Courtenay Philips, who exchanges—dated May 18, 1822.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Alexander St. Leger M'Mahon, from half-pay 24th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Henry West, who exchanges—dated May 16, 1822.

3d ditto—Lieutenant James Hadden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tiede, who retires—dated May 23, 1822.

Cornet Edward Willey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hadden—dated as above.

Richard William Pierce, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Willey—dated as above.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Charles George Slade to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mason, promoted in the 80th Foot—dated as above.

Arthur Trevelyan, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Slade—dated as above.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant James M'Queen, from half-pay 3d Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant vice John Mussen, who exchanges receiving the difference—dated May 16, 1822.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Roderick Impay Murchison, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Thornhill, who retires—dated May 23, 1822.

10th ditto—Captain William Drummond, from half-pay 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice John Gurwood, who exchanges receiving the difference—dated May 16, 1822.

11th ditto—Cornet Honourable Henry Dundas Shore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wall, promoted in the 81st Foot—dated May 23, 1822.

Edward Astley, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Shore—dated as above.

15th ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Backhouse, from half-pay 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jeyes, promoted—dated as above.

17th ditto—Gentleman Cadet Lewis Shedden, from the Royal Military College to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Fancourt, promoted in the 91st Foot—dated as above.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot—Cornet John Thomas Perceval, from the half-pay of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice James Talbot, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated as above.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Peter Paterson, from half-pay 53d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, receiving the difference, vice Molyneux, appointed to the 10th Foot—dated May 16, 1822.

7th ditto—Ensign Lord William Paulet, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted to the 37th Foot—dated May 23, 1822.

10th ditto—Lieutenant Honourable Henry R. Molyneux, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Shephard Windle, who retires upon half-pay 53d Foot, receiving the difference—dated May 16, 1822.

20th ditto—Ensign William Boates, from the 79th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Martin, appointed to the 85th Foot—dated May 23, 1822.

23rd ditto—Ensign Richard Barron, from half-pay 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice John Borthwick, who exchanges—dated as above.

20th ditto—Lieutenant John Weir, from half-pay 69th Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Gilbert, deceased—dated May 16, 1822.

Serjeant-Major James Mitchell, late of the Regiment, to be Quartermaster, vice William Gillespie, who retires upon full pay—dated May 23, 1822.

32d ditto—Captain Lord Schomberg Kerr, from half-pay 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hugh Harrison, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated May 16, 1822.

37th ditto—Lieutenant John Morison Stuart, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice East appointed to the 58th Foot—dated as above.

44th ditto—Paymaster James Allsopp, from half-pay 97th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Patrick Brennan, who exchanges—dated May 23, 1822.

51st ditto—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Courtenay Philipps, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, who exchanges—dated May 18, 1822.

52d ditto—Captain John Howett, from half-pay 68th Foot, to be Captain, vice George Young, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated May 23, 1822.

54th ditto—Captain James Arthur Butler, from half-pay 90th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Cox Kirby, who exchanges—dated as above.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Harris, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Townshend, appointed to the 79th Foot—dated as above.

58th ditto—Captain Hinton East, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, vice Baldwin, who retires—dated May 16, 1822.

63 ditto—Lieutenant Henry Havelock, from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Gilbert, who exchanges, receiving the difference—dated as above.

71st ditto—Lieut. William Crosbie Hanson, to be Captain, without purchase, vice W. A. Grant, deceased—dated as above.

Ensign John Syngé Follitt, to be Lieutenant, vice Hanson—dated as above.

Ensign George Fox Strangways, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Follitt—dated as above.

74th ditto—Lieutenant George Lord Bingham, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted—dated as above.

79th ditto—Ensign, Lee Porcher Townshend, from the 54th Foot, to be Ensign vice Boates, appointed to the 20th Foot—dated May 23, 1822.

80th ditto—Lieutenant George Mason, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harpur, promoted—dated May 16, 1822.

81st ditto—Captain Philip C. Taylor, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment—dated as above.
Lieutenant Thomas Barker Wall, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Taylor—dated as above.

85th ditto—Ensign Richard Bartholomew Martin, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lord William Paulet, promoted in the 7th Foot—dated May 23, 1822.

2d West India Regiment—Major William Sutherland, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice O'Hara, who retires—dated May 16, 1822.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieutenant Charles Murray to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pollington, deceased—dated October 13, 1822.

Rodney Mylius, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Murray—dated May 16, 1822.

2 Royal Veteran Battalion.—Lieutenant James M'Leod, from the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant—dated May 23, 1822.

Ensign George Macphail, from the late 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign—dated as above.

Hospital Staff.—Dr. James Forbes, Physician to the Forces and Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Menzies, deceased—dated May 23, 1822.

To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Young, from half-pay of the 2d Dragoons; and Assistant Surgeon John Munro, from half-pay 23d Foot—both dated as above.

Memoranda.—The appointment of Major-Gen. Henry Elliott, from the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Colonel of the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, as stated in the Gazette of 12th of January last, has not taken place.

The names of the Quarter-master appointed to the 19th Light Dragoons, on the 28th of January, 1819, are James Crichton M'Clellan, and not James MacLennan, as formerly stated.

London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers—Cornet Andrew Spottiswoods to be Lieutenant, vice Dyneley, resigned; Octavins Wigram, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Spottiswoods.

Commissions Signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.—The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman Viscount Newport, to be Deputy Lieutenant; Francis Lewley, Esq. to be do.; Francis Benyon Hacket, Esq. to be ditto; Hyla Holden, Esq. to be do.

Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. William Dilke to be Captain, vice Spooner, resigned; Cornet John Welchman Whately, to be Lieutenant, vice Dilke, promoted.

(Circular.)—War Office, Department of Accounts, May 23.

Sir,—It having been found that the provisions of the 26th Section of the Mutiny Act, relative to the subsistence of men whilst in a place of military confinement by sentence of a Court Martial have not been generally understood, I am directed by the Secretary at War, to acquaint you that men so situated forfeit all right to pay and allowances, and no charge, on account thereof, ought to be made, except under authorities obtained from this office.

In order, however, to obviate the necessity of application in each individual case, Lord Palmerston has been pleased to sanction a charge in the Pay List for men imprisoned in places of military confinement, not exceeding the rate which is granted by the Section above quoted, to gaolers for the maintenance of soldiers confined in prisons or houses of correction, the amount thereof to be fixed by, and expended under the orders of the Commanding Officer; and, in each case, a statement certified by him, is to be annexed to the Pay List in support of the charge.

Officer commanding I have, &c.

Regiment of — (Signed) LAU. SULIVAN.

(Circular.)—War Office, Department of Accounts, 1822.

Sir,—It having been represented to me that Soldiers on Foreign Service are often desirous of sending money to their country for the use of their families and friends, but that considerable difficulty is experienced in affording the means of so doing, I have the honour to acquaint you, that with a view to afford facility to the soldier to make such remittance without loss or risk, the Regimental Paymaster may deduct from the total of the expenditure in the Regimental Pay List the amount of whatever remittances may be wished to be made, specifying the names of the men, and the sums for each, in the sheet appropriated for "Sums Deducted." A separate memorandum for each man, having the signature of the Commanding Officer or the Captain of his Company, directing the appropriation of the sum he has allowed, is to be transmitted to the Regimental agent; and when, in addition to this voucher, the Agent shall have obtained the receipt of the person to whom the money was sent, the amount will be admitted as a charge in the Agent's Accounts.

Officer Commanding: I have, &c.

the (Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Mr. Belzoni's Statement of his Arrest.

To The Editor of the True Briton.

Sir,

Having seen an erroneous account in the daily journals, I think it my duty to bring the real facts before the public through the medium of your valuable paper, which I hope you will insert as early as possible.

OPERA CHARITY FETE.

As a traveller, and one who wishes to see as much as possible of the manners and splendour of civilized nations, as well as the customs and slavery of the half wild ones, I considered the ball given last Thursday at the King's Theatre for the relief of the distressed Irish, one of the best opportunities that chance could afford me to behold an assembly of the beauty and magnificence of this country, and to contribute at the same time to that charitable purpose. Unfortunately, having been very recently on the Continent, I returned to England too late to provide myself with a ticket of admission into the King's Theatre on the above night. I communicated my wishes to some friends only the day before the ball was to take place, and on Thursday morning a person from a respectable quarter called at my house, and acquainted me that Mr. Ebers, owner of the King's Theatre, had 100 tickets to dispose of, and that I might procure one at the price of 10 guineas. I did not hesitate to send for the ticket, meaning to contribute that sum to the above charity; but I am since informed that only 2 guineas out of ten will be applied to the relief of the poor; and as I am going out of England within a few weeks, and probably a long time will elapse before my return, I could not lose the promising opportunity of satisfying my curiosity in seeing a British fete for charity's sake. Accordingly, I presented myself at the theatre, and when half up stairs, my ticket was requested. It bore the name of the Countess de Grey; and on the back, that of Mr. Vaughan. No sooner did I present it to the check-taker, than he acquainted me that I was not permitted to pass on; and in a very abrupt manner, said I must stop there; at the same time he called some one out, and two police-officers appeared, who took me in their custody; and in that state I remained for about a quarter of an hour, exposed (as if I had been in a pillory) to the public, who entered in crowds at the time. I will not enter on the minutiae of the petty insults I received, or on what I felt, for that may easily be conceived from any one who has feelings of honour; at last perceiving a gentleman conversing with the officers, who kept a strict watch over me, as if I had committed some high treason, I requested that he would have the goodness to be witness that I was then under an arrest by the police officers; he was the Earl of Ancrum, who having been informed that I had the ticket from Mr. Ebers, said it was a ticket which had been lost; and I was unable to conceive how it could have fallen into the hands of Mr. Ebers to be sold. At last, having given my name to the Noble Earl, he told me to give my ticket to him; for which, in exchange, his Lordship kindly offered me his own, which I accepted, and entered the theatre, where, by the allusion and splendour of the scene, I soon forgot the disagreeable adventure at the door. His Majesty had not yet entered the house, and I was waiting with thousands more, for his desired appearance. Half an hour had elapsed, when not less than three Bow-street runners, or rather thieves-catchers, surrounded me, and with that gentleness which they are, I suppose, accustomed to use to felons, I was commanded to march out and appear before Sir R. Birnie, who was in the concert room, and with authoritative tone with which, no doubt, he addresses rogues and thieves, ordered to walk out of the house. I attempted to address myself to him, and to explain; but he said, "I will not hear any thing from you, Sir; you entered with a wrong ticket, and you must go out. Officers, do your duty—as I will take upon myself to answer all." And this was said with a smile, signifying, as I thought, that no reproaches could be made to a person like himself for whatever error he might commit. I must confess that I was a little at a loss how to account for all this proceeding; but could not suppose that the owner of the theatre himself could sell a ticket, the bearer of which must become the victim of mismanagement and bad regulations; but what surprised me above all was, that Sir R. Birnie, having heard the question on one side, would not hear that of the other. Had Sir Richard hearkened to my defence, I would have told him at once that I had bought the ticket from Mr. Ebers, who was then in the house, and having ascertained that I bought the ticket from him, Sir Richard would have acted right, and all would have ended satisfactorily; but the more I attempted an explanation, the more peremptorily he ordered his satellites to do their duties. Thus I can form a pretty idea, at my own expense, of the impartial administration of justice by this gentleman. I held in my hand the ticket given to me by the Earl of Ancrum, which was snatched from me by one of the officers, and which ticket was also pronounced to be wrong. Nothing could then avert the immediate execution of turning me out of doors; and even the mediation of the Lord Mayor, who was casually present, and had signified that he knew me, could not prevail on Sir Richard to examine this unpleasant affair,

before he so hastily condemned me: yet this gentleman is at the head of police over the greatest metropolis in the world.—Notwithstanding all this, I contrived to keep my place, in hopes that the mistake would be rectified at the end.

At this time Sir Richard was called out by some one, and I was left in custody of the two officers, as a culprit, in the face of all that were present. On the return of Sir Richard, Mr. M. endeavoured to persuade him that I was incapable of making use of an irregular ticket; and that I was as much known as any one there. "But I do not know him," replied Sir Richard; by which declaration I felt myself highly flattered, having resided in England about twenty years, except the time of my journey; but it did no great honour to the vigilance of Sir Richard, who is at the head of the police, and ought to know every foreigner in the country. Sir Richard urged, that Lord Mountcharles and Gwydyr had acquainted him that I entered the house with a wrong ticket; but I can scarcely believe that their Lordships could act so unworthily by me and by themselves, as to suppose me capable of making use of a wrong ticket. Finally, the Earl of Ancram appeared, and finding the ticket he had honoured me with was in the hands of the officer, took it from him, and returned it to me, informing Sir Richard at the same time, that Mr. Ebers declared that the ticket had been sold by him, and that he would be answerable for it. I was then left at large, to enjoy the fete if I could; and having expressed some dissatisfaction at the ill-treatment I met, I had, in reply, that if I had been another person I should have experienced much worse treatment. So much for justice. I walked about the theatre till his Majesty left it, at half-past one, merely to show myself to my friends, and then retired much pleased with the sight; but I leave the reader to consider if I had not reason to be also disgusted, having met with some of the grossest ill-treatment that could be conceived, and that, too, from those very people who ought to have protected me, and whose harshness and severity ought in justice, to have been directed against Mr. Ebers, for selling me a wrong ticket—a circumstance I shall never forget.

I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,

G. BELZONI.

June 1, 1822.

The following version, and further particulars of the affair at the Opera House is furnished by a Correspondent, upon whom we can rely:—

Colonel Vaughan, who had a ticket from Lady Gwydir, by some means lost it; and orders were given to the door keepers, in the event of its being presented, to stop it, and detain the party. On Mr. Belzoni's showing his ticket, he was informed that it was Colonel Vaughan's, and that he could not pass in. He said that he had bought it at Mr. Ebers's, that perhaps it had been given him by mistake, and that if Mr. Ebers were called, it could no doubt be put to rights without detaining him. Lord Mountcharles, one of the Committee, now came up, and used language rather more violent than Mr. Belzoni conceived he had any cause to put up with; a very loud and not very gentlemanly altercation ensued, and Mr. Belzoni was eventually left in the hall in the custody of peace officers, while Lord Mountcharles went to make his report to the Committee. During his Lordship's absence, it was, that the Earl of Ancram, likewise one of the Committee, came up, and seeing Mr. Belzoni in custody, asked him how it happened, and on hearing his plain statement, ordered the officers to retire, and politely passed Mr. Belzoni into the theatre. Mr. Belzoni now thought, as well he might, that he should not receive any further annoyance; but in the course of a quarter of an hour, Sir R. Birnie, with two or three officers, came and removed him from the midst of the company, by Lord Mountcharles's order; Sir Richard Birnie giving himself very unbecoming airs; and enquiring, "Who is Mr. Belzoni?" It certainly may be pleaded in extenuation, that Sir Richard's time is so fully occupied at Bow-street, that it is not absolutely necessary he should apply himself to the study of the arts, otherwise he might, perhaps, have been a little acquainted with the laborious researches of his prisoner in a far distant land, and have known as much of an Egyptian mummy as of a horsecollar.*

Now we have two questions to put.

How come Mr. Ebers in the possession of Col. Vaughan's ticket?

Being in possession of it, how dared he presume to sell it?

Let these questions be answered.

Mr. Belzoni has been most grossly insulted; a public apology is certainly due to him; and there is not the least doubt, that actions would lie both for damages, and for the ten guineas obtained under false pretences.

* We shall shortly commence a series of characters of the gentlemen who compose the Police Magistracy of the metropolis, and in course, as we wish to observe order in all things, Sir RICHARD BIRNIE will take the lead. We shall be glad of any anecdotes connected with this subject.

A Committee sat on this affair at Devonshirehouse on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon his Grace in his travelling chariot and four, with two outriders, left town for Chiswick. The Duke looked very well, and was accompanied by a lady whom we did not, at the moment, recognise.—*True Briton.*

Grand Review at Bounslow.

Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the arrival of the Commander-in-chief, and, as was almost universally believed, for the appearance of His Majesty and his brilliant suite. Up to this hour, immense multitudes continued to pour from the main road on the Heath, mixed at intervals with officers of all ranks: among whom were recognized many of those heroes whose valorous deeds have spread such lustre on the military character of their country. Many of them came in carriages, surrounded by their blooming families; thus, in the bosom of domestic peace, reaping the reward of their hard earned laurels. The chargers awaited them on the field, and, on mounting, they immediately proceeded in front of the line. From the immense concourse collected at the entrance of the Heath, the clouds of dust which occasionally rose frequently obscured the passing objects; but still so desirous were the throng of witnessing the approach of His Majesty, that they braved this inconvenience, and, forming a line on each side of the avenue kept clear for the Royal Staff, waited patiently for its advance. A guard of honour, composed of a troop of the 9th Lancers, were stationed at this point, and from the representation of the men, the delay was kept up to the latest moment. At length, shortly before twelve, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and by a few other officers of distinction, arrived, and rode slowly on the ground. His Royal Highness's presence excited little observation beyond the customary marks of respect, and it was generally believed that His Majesty might be expected immediately to follow. The pleasures of hope were destined, however, to have a termination; the moment the Duke of York came in view of the line he was received with a salute, and shortly afterwards a signal was given for the guard of honour, which still remained, at their post, to come in front of the line. Soon afterwards, the intelligence was circulated that His Majesty was not to be present; and the spectators in consequence rushed in all directions towards the space appointed for their accommodation; and at this time we think the treble and quadruple rows of carriages which were collected, did not cover a space less in extent than a mile and a half. The effect produced by a view of the whole was extremely pleasing.

Inquiries was now made respecting the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and it was soon ascertained that they had arrived on the ground in a plain private carriage, drawn by four post horses. The carriage was placed in front of the line, behind the spot on which the Commander in Chief afterwards took his station to view the troops. His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, who was dressed in a plain dark green coat, with a star on his left breast, and who in appearance is not much unlike the Duke of York himself, mounted his charger, and rode on the right of the Duke during the close inspection of the regiments who followed. He seemed highly delighted with the appearance of the men and made many observations on the elegance of their costume.

The Commander-in-chief having passed along the front and rear of the line, surrounded and followed by a very numerous staff and an incalculable number of horsemen, proceeded to the station we have already described, which was considerably in advance of the carriages. An order was at this moment given for the nearer approach of the carriage of the Princess of Denmark, as well as that of Prince Esterhazy, in which was the Princess, the Marquis of Anglesea, with several members of his family, Lady Stuart, and one or two others; and in effecting this object, infinite confusion was occasioned. A great number of the other carriages, not apprised of the peculiar privilege intended, pressed forward to follow so desirable an example; these were mixed with horsemen and pedestrians, and it required the utmost exertions of the Lancers to prevent a simultaneous movement all along the line. Many of the pedestrians were severely bruised between the wheels, in endeavouring to evade the soldiers, and many others were robbed of their watches and purses by a daring gang of pickpockets, who, on the alert to seize every opportunity for plunder, took this as peculiarly adapted to their purpose. Order was at length restored, and the business of the day proceeded.

The whole of the regiments, in the first instance, passed the Commander-in-Chief in divisions, in ordinary time; they afterwards passed in single file, and subsequently in divisions, at full gallop. Nothing could exceed the precision with which these movements were made. A series of fourteen different military manœuvres followed, exhibiting various modes of attack and defence, both on the part of the heavy and light dragoons, which included charges in line and by squadrons, advances and retreats, changes of position, and in fact every thing which could afford the spectators a notion of the operations of such troops in the field of battle. Skirmishers were thrown

ent, who discharged their pieces as if at an approaching enemy; and what added greatly to the identity of the scene, was the spirited and active operations of the brigade of artillery. We were happy to observe, notwithstanding the astonishing rapidity with which some of the movements were made, that not a single man was unhorsed; nor did we hear of any accidents to throw a damp on the pleasures of the day. In conclusion, the whole of the troops formed in line, and advancing in front, gave a grand salute, the artillery being repeatedly discharged on the right and left flanks.

The utmost credit is due to the officers of the day, for the zeal and accuracy with which they performed their respective duties. The whole brigade was under the command of Lord Cathcart; Sir Robert Hill commanding the heavy, and Lord Edward Somerset the light, dragons.

Throughout the operations the Prince of Denmark seemed to be extremely interested, and we understand, expressed himself delighted with the treat he had received.

It was three o'clock before the whole was brought to a conclusion, and the ground was cleared with as much rapidity as the numbers which were collected would permit.

Sir R. Birtis was on the spot, with a considerable number of the officers of Bow-street, and of the dismounted patrol.

We have only to add, that the day was particularly auspicious—not a cloud obscured the heavens; and with the exception of the disappointment arising from the absence of His Majesty, all classes seemed to be equally well pleased.

Late King and Princess Eliza.

PREROGATIVE COURT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1822.

IN THE GOODS OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

This was the case of a paper purporting to be a testamentary injunction under the sign manual of his late Majesty, addressed to his next heir and successor, requiring him to pay to Olive, Princess of Cumberland, a sum of £5,000. (as we believe.) The evidence of hand writing (not only with respect to the Royal signature, but to the subscriptions of the illustrious witnesses), we understand to be very full and complete; but in the present stage of the matter, we are, of course, precluded from going into it. The cause being called,

Sir JOHN NICHOLL asked whether it was not contested? (No answer was made by his Majesty's Proctor.)

The COURT.—Has any notice been given to the King's Proctor?

The King's Proctor replied in the affirmative.

Dr. LUSHINGTON.—I appear to make a motion Sir. It is to call upon the Court to grant its motion requiring his Majesty's Proctor to show cause why the paper now propounded should not take probate. Perhaps, if there be no intention of opposing the application, it would be better that I should content myself with moving it, without opening the case at present.

The COURT.—I should certainly wish to have some precedent, applying in some way or other to this case, stated to me in the first instance.

Dr. LUSHINGTON.—I apprehend, Sir, that it is quite impossible to offer a precedent, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament upon which the validity of this paper depends, was only passed in the 39th and 40th of his late Majesty's reign. No precedent of such a bequest, therefore can have immediately occurred.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL.—I take this to be a testamentary injunction (purporting to be under the hand of the late King) "to his heir and successor"—(the Sovereign, consequently, of this empire)—to pay after his demise, a certain sum of money to a particular individual. Can this Court entertain a suit, the effect of which shall be to give authority to such paper?

Dr. LUSHINGTON.—I apprehend, Sir, it can, in virtue of the Statute which I have already mentioned.

Sir J. NICHOLL.—I should wish to hear it read. It is a perfectly new case that the Crown should do an act of this kind; and I should be very unwilling to entail upon the King's Proctor on such an occasion, unless sufficient grounds were laid.

Dr. Lushington then read the 11th section of the 39th and 40th Geo. III. cap. 8. by which provision is made, authorising his Majesty, his heirs and his successors, to give, devise and bequeath by will, testament, codicil, or by other writing of a testamentary nature, duly witnessed—lands, tenements, hereditaments, monies, and other personalty, being the property of his Majesty, or of his said heirs and successors.

The COURT.—It is very possible, Dr. Lushington, that in the progress of this suit there will be a mutual understanding between yourself and the Counsel for the Crown, as to the mode in which it will be advisable to proceed.

The KING'S ADVOCATE (Sir C. Robinson).—The Court perceives that I can take no steps without instructions. I have received none; and in a matter of such extreme delicacy it is impossible I could proceed without them.

Sir, JOHN NICHOLL.—Of course not, this is a direction from the late sovereign to his heir and successor to do a certain thing—to pay a specific sum of money. The Court at present will not give the slightest opinion, one way or the other, as to its effect or validity; but it is very anxious not to exceed its authority or jurisdiction in any way whatever. Next Court day, you will apply, Dr. Lushington, for a decree, I presume, against the King's Proctor: in which case it will be necessary for the Court to consider of the course which may be proper to be taken under circumstances of so novel a description. If they were of a more ordinary character the Court could have no doubt as to the rule which it would pursue.

The case therefore stands over till the next court day.

Speech of the French King.

Paris, June 4.—Yesterday morning the Princes, Princesses, Ministers, Marshals, and the Corps Diplomatique, several Peers, and Deputies attended, at Notre Dame; the mass of the Holy Ghost, on the opening of the Session.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE ON OPENING THE SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS, ON TUESDAY LAST.

"GENTLEMEN,—The necessity which has long been felt of freeing the administration of the finances from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of your convocation. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon the zeal and devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is pleasing for me to hope that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable nature. A perfect unanimity has directed the efforts, daily concerted between my allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish a hope of seeing tranquillity restored to those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has fulfilled its destination, in protecting my subjects, and in affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have continued the precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain; the present season does not permit us to neglect them, and I shall therefore maintain them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a pretext for misrepresenting my intentions.

"Mad attempts have disturbed, in some parts of the Kingdom, public tranquillity; but they have only given occasion for a more signal display of the zeal of the Magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated, and rendering a new support to my throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall not suffer violence to deprive them of the blessings which they enjoy.

"Calamities, too true, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated departments, contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them: The activity of the inhabitants prepared the way for terminating these disasters; authority seconded their zeal—justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt of arrears is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has ascertained to us its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my deepest regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages which we have already obtained should encourage us to unite our efforts to maintain and to increase them. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us. This is the wish of my heart, the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which gilds my anticipations of the future."

DEATH.

April 10. At Kennington, Agnes, the wife of Mr. George Richerdon, Senior, of the East India House.

On Machiavelism.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

No writer expresses himself more directly and explicitly than MACHIAVEL, and yet no writer has given occasion to more controversy respecting his true meaning and intentions. Without in any instance misrepresenting or extenuating the evil deeds of his heroes; he distinctly applauds them if they were calculated to promote their schemes of aggrandisement. He uses no sophistry, resorts to no casuistry, but, calling every thing by its right name, regards the degree of skill employed, divested of all moral considerations, as affording the only criterion whereby his readers are to discriminate examples that deserve to be imitated, and warnings of what ought to be shunned. As the Lord in the parable commended the unjust Steward, so he commends the unjust Prince who by whatever means overcomes or removes his enemies, and ascends to higher elevations of power and grandeur.

It will readily be admitted that such a mode of writing is less injurious to the interests of morality and to the cause of justice, if not less culpable, than those sophistications by which historical comments are so often corrupted, vice palliated, and crime sought to be compensated. But it is difficult to conceive how the most inattentive Reader of MACHIAVEL should entertain an opinion that the scope and tendency of his writings was really favourable to virtue, and consequently that he was, in spite of the plainest renunciations of such a character, *virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles*. Lord BACON says, "Est itaque quod gratias agamus Machiavello, et hujusmodi scriptoribus, qui aperte et indissimulante proferunt, quid homines facere soleant, non quid debeant. Immo, neque ullo modo possit vir bonus et probus malos et improbos corrigere et emendare, nisi ipse prius omnia malitum latibula et profunda exploraverit." To the same purpose Albericus Gentilis: "Sui propositi non est Tyrannum instruere, sed arcane ejus palam factis, ipsum miseris populus nudum et conspicuum exhibere." And Mr. D'Israeli: "When Machiavel, living amidst the Principalities of Italy, where stratagem and assassination were the politics of those wretched rivals, lifted the veil from those cabinets of banditti, that calumniated man of genius alarmed the world by exposing a system subversive of all human virtue and happiness, and led the way to political freedom." The EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 53, p. 210. "The Prince is an account of the means by which tyrannical power is to be acquired, and preserved. It is a theory of that class of phenomena in the history of mankind."—"But it is also plain, that the calm statement of tyrannical arts is the bitterest of all satires against them."—"Great defects of character we readily admit are manifested by the writings of Machiavel. But if a man of so powerful a genius had shown a nature utterly depraved, it would have been a painful and perhaps single exception from the laws of human nature; And no depravity can be conceived greater than a deliberate intention to teach perfidy and cruelty." Finally, GRAY pronounces him "one of the vilest men that any nation in any age has produced." To all this it may be replied:

1. Machiavel reveals no facts that ordinary historians do not communicate, though he speculates with more ingenuity on the motives whence they proceeded, and the objects to which they tended. 2. He explores the sinuosities of villainy, not to deter statesmen from adventuring into them, or to facilitate their counteraction, but to encourage and instruct them in their unprincipled career. 3. To "stratagems" and "assassinations" in the abstract, Machiavel no more objects than to the most open warfare or the justest punishment; and so far were his expositions from "alarming" the world, that it was not till seventy-seven years after the first publication of his *Prince* that it was condemned by the Pope. 4. Machiavel's is not a "calm," much less an indignant, but a *laudatory* and *hortatory* statement of tyrannical arts, so that he himself is justly involved in the bitter satire which the statement may be supposed to contain. 5. Machiavel's intention is not "to teach perfidy and cruelty" for their own sakes, but to teach the art of acquiring and maintaining power by what-

ever means, the most honest or the most flagitious. We may say of him as Cicero says of Julius Cæsar: "in ore semper Græcos versus de Phænissis habebat, quos dicam ut potero—

Si violandum est jus, regnandi gratia violandum est;
In cæteris rebus pietatem colas."

Yet Cæsar was a man of greater genius than Machiavel; but he had those temptations to plead in his excuse which the latter had not. The Reviewer overstates the depravity of Machiavel, which did not exceed the standard of fair and allowable policy sanctioned by most of his contemporaries, for the purpose of creating an argument for his entire exculpation. The genius of Machiavel is essentially different in kind and inferior in value to that of Grotius, yet neither of them shows any degree of variance from the laws of human nature. Mr. Burke said of Lord Shelburne that "if he was not a Cataline, or a Borgia, in morals, it must not be ascribed to any thing but his understanding." But the understanding of Machiavel did not extend to the perception of any thing reprehensible in the morals of a Borgia. On the contrary he proposes Cæsar Borgia as a model for Princes under similar circumstances, and as one who *never* said, nor did, nor thought what was undeserving of praise. Those only therefore who can barter morality for power, and think villainy redeemed by spirit and dexterity, can stop short of a precise and unqualified condemnation of Machiavelism; that kind which is dressed in a specious form of words, and whose deformities are covered with the artifices of "man's wisdom," almost the only kind now used, being always held in no less detestation and abhorrence.

The following extracts from the *Prince* will enable the Reader to appreciate the apologies that have been made for it.

"Whosoever would keep possession of a new acquisition, must have a particular regard to two points. In the first place, he must take care to EXTINGUISH THE WHOLE FAMILY OF THE LAST REIGNING PRINCE: and in the next, he must neither alter his laws, nor augment the taxes; by which manner of proceeding, that State will soon become firmly consolidated with his other possessions." "Colonies are not very expensive to a Prince: it costs him little or nothing to send them out and support them, and he only makes those his enemies whom he is obliged to dispossess of their lands and houses for the subsistence and accommodation of those colonies: who making but a very small part of that state and being by these means reduced to poverty and dispersed into different parts, can never have it in their power to hurt him,"—chap. 3.

"The Romans maintained themselves in the territories of Capua, Carthage, and Numantia by ruining the cities. On the contrary, when they endeavoured to keep possession of Greece by governing almost in the same manner that the Spartans had done, and suffering it to enjoy its former laws and liberties, they were defeated in their design; and at last found themselves under a necessity of ruining many cities in that Province before they could effectually secure it. And without doubt that is the safest way: for otherwise, whosoever makes himself master of a free state, may expect to be ruined by it himself," &c.—Chap. 5.

"If, therefore, we consider the Duke's (Cæsar Borgia, commonly called Duke Valentine) conduct from first to last, we shall see how firm a foundation he had laid for future greatness: and perhaps it may not seem altogether unnecessary here to enter into some detail of his actions, as I know no better pattern that can be proposed for the imitation of a new Prince: for if the schemes which he had concerted proved abortive in the end, it was not to be imputed to any failure in him, but to the extreme malignity of fortune."—I. p. 553.

"However, after he had established his reputation, he grew weary of foreign allies in whom he could not thoroughly confide; and therefore had recourse to artifice and dissimulation, in which he succeeded so well, that he reconciled the Ursini to him by the mediation of Signior Paolo, one of that family, whom he had so effectually gained over to his interests by all manner of friendly offices and making him very rich presents, that being de-

* Cic. de offic I: 8.

ceived himself, he so far prevailed upon the credulity of the rest, that they attended him to an interview which the Duke had appointed at Sinigaglia, where they were all put to death. By thus ridding himself of the Heads of these families, and making their partisans his friends, the Duke laid a good foundation for future greatness; as he thereby made himself master of all Romagna, the Duchy of Urbino, and afterwards gained the affections of the people there by giving them some foretastes of the happiness they might expect under his government. And since the part he acted in these circumstances is highly worthy not only of notice, but imitation, I shall give some account of it.—I. pp. 551-5.

"For this purpose, he made choice of Remiro d'Orco, a man of an active but cruel disposition, to govern that Province: and as he was invested with absolute power, he soon restored peace and good order there, with no small reputation to himself. After which the Duke, apprehending that the continuance of so unlimited an authority in the hands of his Deputy, might make himself odious to his new Subjects, erected a Court of civil judicature in the midst of the Province, with a worthy and uncorrupt Magistrate to preside over it, where every City had its respective Advocate. And as he was aware that the past severities had already excited some murmurings and discontent, he resolved to clear himself of all imputations of that kind, and conciliate the affections of the people entirely to himself, by shewing them that if any extraordinary degree of severity had been exercised, it was not owing to him, but to the rigorous and cruel disposition of his Minister. Making a handle therefore of these discontents, he caused Remiro to be cut in two: one morning in the market place at Cesena; and the two parts of his body to be hung up, with a piece of a gibbet and a bloody axe by the side of them: the dreadfulness of which spectacle at once appeased and astonished the people." I. p. 156.

"Upon a thorough review therefore of the Duke's conduct and actions, I see nothing worthy of reprehension in them: on the contrary, I have proposed them and here propose them again as a pattern for the imitation of all such as arrive at dominion by the arms or fortune of others. For as he had a great spirit and vast designs, he could not well have acted otherwise in his circumstances: and if he miscarried in them, it was entirely owing to the sudden death of his father, and the desperate condition in which he happened to lye himself at that critical juncture."—I. p. 558. Chap. 7.

"When I reflect therefore upon the intrepidity and address of Agathocles, both in encountering and extricating himself out of all dangers, as well as his invincible magnanimity in adversity, I see no reason why he may not be ranked amongst the greatest Captains: but if we consider the horrid barbarities and innumerable other crimes he was guilty of, he certainly does not deserve to be numbered with truly virtuous or excellent men. We must not then attribute to Virtue or good fortune, what he accomplished without the assistance either of one or the other."—I. p. 156.

"It may seem strange, perhaps, that Agathocles and some others of the same stamp, should be able not only to support their power so long at home, but to defend themselves against the attempts of foreign Enemies, and were never in any danger from conspiracies amongst their own Citizens, after they had been guilty of so many acts of perfidy and violence; whilst the cruelties of others have been the sole cause that they could not maintain themselves in their Governments even in peaceable times, much less when they were embroiled in wars.

"This I take to have happened accordingly as their cruelty was well or ill applied: I say well applied (if it ever can be allowable to speak well of what is evil in itself) and it may be called so, when exercised but once, and that too only when it is absolutely necessary for self-preservation; but never repeated afterwards, and even then converted as much as possible to the benefit of the subject. But it is ill applied, when, though practised with caution and reserve at first, it increases instead of diminishing with time. The proceedings of the former have sometimes been suffered to prosper both by God and man; of which Agathocles may serve as an instance; but in the latter case, it is impossible to support one's self. From whence I conclude, that

whosoever usurps the Government of a State, must exercise what cruelties he shall find necessary at once: that so he may not be obliged to renew them every day, but have it in his power to ingratiate himself with the people, after those severities are discontinued, and to gain them over to his interests by favours and benefactions. But if he takes the other course, either out of timidity, or from bad advice, he must have an Executioner constantly at his elbow, and can never depend upon his Subjects; as they will put no confidence in him when they are daily provoked to rebel by fresh injuries. Matters of severity therefore, should be finished at one blow; that so they may give the less distaste and be the sooner forgotten: but favours and benefactions, on the contrary, should be frugally dispensed, and by little and little at a time, in order to make the remembrance of them continue fresh, and the relish more durable."—I. p. 568. Chap. 8.

"The manner in which men now live, is so different from that in which they ought to live, that one who deviates from the common course of practice, and endeavours to do what indeed he should do, is in the high road to ruin, whilst he thinks he is taking the only means to secure himself from it. Thus, a good man and one that is desirous to approve himself as such in all respects, must certainly be undone amongst so many others of a different principle. So that it is absolutely necessary for a Prince who would support himself TO LEARN NOT TO BE GOOD SOMETIMES, and to use make of that knowledge upon occasion, as the exigency of his affairs may require."—I. p. 616. Chap. 16.

"Now, because it is so necessary for a Prince to learn how to act the part of a beast sometimes, he should make the Lion and the Fox his patterns: for the Lion has not cunning enough of himself to keep out of snares and toils; nor the Fox alone sufficient strength to cope with a Wolf: so that he must be a Fox to enable him to find out the snares, and a Lion in order to terrify the Wolves; and he that copies the Lion only is wanting to himself.—A wise Prince therefore, OUGHT NOT TO REGARD HIS WORD when the keeping it will be to his prejudice, and the causes no longer subsist which obliged him to give it. This is a maxim, indeed, which should not be inculcated, if the generality of mankind were good; but as they are far otherwise, and will not perform their engagements to you, you are not obliged to keep any measures with them. A Prince will never want colourable pretences to varnish the breach of his faith: of which we might bring numberless examples of no very ancient date, and shew how many treaties, how many solemn promises, have been perfidiously violated by Princes; and that those who have acted the Fox, have always succeeded best in their affairs.—However, it is highly necessary to disguise this craft, and to be a thorough master both of simulation and dissimulation."

The following Extracts are from the *Political Discourses upon Livy*:—

"A prudent and virtuous Founder of a State therefore whose chief aim it is to promote the welfare of many, rather than to gratify his own ambition; to make provision for the good of his Heirs or Successors, ought to endeavour by all means to get the supreme authority wholly into his own hands: nor will any reasonable man ever condemn him for taking any measures, even the most extraordinary, if they are necessary for that purpose: THE MEANS INDEED MAY SEEM CULPABLE, BUT THE END WILL JUSTIFY THEM, if it be a good one, as that of Romulus was, and will always be admitted as a sufficient excuse; for he is only blameable who uses violence to throw things into confusion and distraction, and not he who does it to establish peace and good order"—II. p. 31.

"All rulers of Kingdoms and Common-wealths therefore, ought to have a special regard to the fundamental principles of the religion of their country: for whilst they are kept sacred and inviolate, it will be an easy matter to maintain devotion, and consequently good order and union, amongst their subjects. For which purpose, they must carefully attend to all circumstances and events (how frivolous and insignificant soever they appear to themselves) that may seem in any wise conducive to this end; and take the advantage of them to esta-

blish and propagate Religion, even though they should know they had no foundation in truth or reality: and the wiser and better acquainted they are with the natural course of things, the more they will avail themselves of such assistances."—II. p. 40.

"They concluded therefore, that as few men can resolve to be absolutely good, so it sometimes happens that others cannot prevail upon themselves to do a wry wicked thing, even when it might be attended with some sort of glory: for such actions seeming to carry a certain air of magnanimity and generosity, they know not how to set about them."—II. p. 72, Chap. 27.

"His advice therefore was followed; and indeed it is worthy of being recommended to all Counsellors of State, and such as have any share in the management of public affairs: for when the safety of their country is at stake, all regard to what is just or unjust, merciful or unmerciful, honourable or dishonourable, is entirely to be laid aside, and every method to be taken that may in any wise conduce to the preservation of their liberties and country."—II. p. 367.

The view taken of Machiavelism by SISMONDI and Mr. STEWART is somewhat different from those that have been already given and examined. The former says; "There is rather in his manner of treating it a universal bitterness against mankind; a contempt of the whole human race; which makes him address them in the language to which they had debased themselves. He speaks to the interests of men, and to their selfish calculations, as if he thought it useless to appeal to their enthusiasm or to their moral feelings." "I perfectly agree," says the latter, with M. de Sismondi in considering the two opposite hypotheses referred to in the above extract, as alike untenable; and have only to add to his remarks, that, in writing the *Prince*, the author seems to have been more under the influence of spleen, of ill humour, and of blasted hopes, than of any deliberate or systematical purpose, either favourable or adverse to human happiness. The prevailing sentiment in his mind probably was, *Si populus vult decipi, decipietur*." Without inquiring what addition Mr. Stewart has made to the judgment passed by Sismondi, it is only necessary to refer to the extracts which have been given to show that Machiavel's own moral feelings were quite as bad as those which he supposed in mankind; and that his principles were so adjusted to the standard which then obtained in Italy, that he needed no bitterness, nor contempt to keep them down, and to induce him to deceive others. His own heart was blinded. The man who can justify usurpation, and the use of any degree of cruelty and perfidy in maintaining it, and on all occasions postpone virtue to utility, is surely himself debased as low as any who could be the objects of his contempt. If he speaks to the selfish interests of men, it is not for the purpose of teaching them that "self-love and social are the same," that "godliness is great gain," and that a deviation from virtue is incompatible with a regard to their best, dearest, and only real interests; but for the purpose of indulging the most depraved feelings, of setting all moral obligations at defiance, or trampling them under foot in the pursuit of worldly interest. If he was capable of conceiving and secretly desiring the existence of a better state of things, his shame is the greater that he made no exertion to produce it, but devoted his powers to perpetuate the confusion and profligacy which reigned around him.

The character of MACHIAVEL has been fully discussed by Mr. ROSCOE. He says, "Those principles and rules of conduct on which the tranquillity of mankind so essentially depends, are too sacred to be treated in ambiguous terms, and MACHIAVELLI frequently displays so much apparent sincerity in his political writings as renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to decide when he intends to be ironical;" and a little lower in the same page, "we may certainly admit, that whatever may be thought of the rectitude of his maxims, he was at least serious in the promulgation of them. Many of the most exceptionable doctrines in his *Prince* are also to be found in his *Discorsi*, where it cannot be pretended that he had any indirect purpose in view; and in the latter he has in some instances referred

to the former for the further elucidation of his opinions."

"Taking it then for granted, that MACHIAVELLI has in his political works fairly represented his own sentiments, how are his merits to be appreciated? MACHIAVELLI was an acute man; but not a great man. He could minutely trace a political intrigue through all its ramifications, but he could not elevate his views to perceive that true policy and sound morality are inseparably united, and that every fraudulent attempt is then most unfortunate, when it is crowned with success. To obtain a political end by the violation of public faith, is a stratagem that requires no great talents, but which will not bear to be frequently repeated. Like the tricks of a juggler, the petty routine of these operations is quickly understood, and the operator himself is soon on a level with the rest of mankind." This view of MACHIAVELLI's character (rejecting what is said of his ambiguity, and the difficulty, if not impossibility of deciding when he intends to be ironical) represents his moral aberrations too exclusively as symptoms of intellectual deficiency. It reduces the matter too much to a simple question of qualities of the head, uncombined with a consideration of those of the heart which are the genuine objects of approbation or disapprobation, and which assign men their stations, as accountable beings, both here and hereafter. If we merely say that MACHIAVELLI was an "acute" but not a "great" man, we shall form a very incomplete and inadequate estimate of the character of his mind and its productions. Why did not Mr. ROSCOE display something of that warmth of indignation with which he reprehends part of the writings of *Paulus Jovius*? "Under the immediate influence of ambition and revenge, amidst the storm of passion and the fury of war, deeds of treachery or of atrocity have been too often committed, the perpetrators of which may have lived to repent of their crime; but it is indeed horrible, when the narrator of past events, in the calm retirement of his closet, attempts to vindicate the breach of moral obligation upon the pretext of temporary expedience, and gives the sanction of deliberate reason to those actions which even the impulse of passion is insufficient to justify."

Perhaps a review of what Mr. ROSCOE has said on the characters of LEO X., JULIUS II., and CÆSAR BORGIA, may show that his own pages are sometimes strongly tainted with Machiavelism. Of LEO he says,—"To countenance the doctrines of the reformers was incompatible with his station and office; to have suppressed them by fire and sword, would justly have stigmatized him as a ferocious bigot; yet either of these extremes would certainly have procured him from one party, at least, that approbation which is now refused to him by both." IV. 323. And in another place: "Could the supreme pontiff lay aside his infallibility, and surrounded by the venerable college of Cardinals enter into a dispute with a German Monk, on questions which involved both the spiritual and temporal authority to the holy see? Could the successor of St. Peter betray the interests of his high office, and consent to submit the decisions of points of faith to any inferior tribunal? Was it to be tolerated, that an obscure individual should be allowed to range at large through the Holy Scriptures, the decisions of councils, and the decretals and bulls of two hundred successive pontiffs, in order to convict the church of error, and to combat her with her own weapons? If it had been possible that the pontiff, and his advisers, could have stooped to this humiliation, he must have appeared to the world as a self-convicted impostor, and the triumph of LUTHER would have been complete." But although the Pope and his adherents were in no danger of disgracing themselves by submitting their cause to the test of reason and scripture, yet they imprudently suffered themselves to be discountenanced and repulsed by the bold attitude and daring approach of their adversary; and LUTHER, individually, for a long time, balanced the scale against the whole Christian world, and at length broke the beam which he could not wholly incline in his favour." III. 177. MACHIAVELLI could not have said more than this, though he might have said it more plainly. Mr. ROSCOE's opinion that Protestants have rather changed their master than freed themselves from mental servitude, (IV. 61) is no justification of the contempt with which the claims of reason and justice, as opposed to the interests of power, are treated in the above passage. It is not only essentially, but intensely Machiavelian.

OF JULIUS II., he says: "Bold, enterprising, ambitious, and indefatigable, he neither sought repose himself, nor allowed it to be enjoyed by others. In searching for a Vicar of Christ upon earth, it would indeed have been difficult to have found a person whose conduct and temper were more directly opposed to the mild spirit of Christianity, and the example of its founder; but this was not the test by which the conclave judged of the qualifications of a pontiff, who was now no longer expected to seclude himself from the cares of the world, in order to attend to the spiritual concerns of his flock. JULIUS, II. is therefore not to be judged by a rule of conduct which he neither proposed to himself, nor was expected to conform to by others." "To establish the authority of the holy see throughout Europe, to recover the dominions of the Church, to expel all foreign powers, or as they were then called, Barbarians, from Italy, and to restore that country to the dominion of its native princes, were the vast objects of his comprehensive mind." In this passage, as in the former, reason and justice are thrown aside to give scope to the restless but fruitless ambition of a Pope; and we are required to judge him, not by the rule of conduct which he ought to have adopted, but by that which suited his own presumption and lust of dominion! What are the vastness of a warlike Prince's "objects," but the vastness of his injustice? And if he had succeeded in driving foreigners out of Italy, what reason have we to suppose that his comprehensive mind would not have attempted something more vast than what originally bounded the horizon of its views? The objects aimed at by JULIUS II. were unceasingly pursued by his successor Leo X.; objects "not only excusable, but in the highest degree commendable." But as it is said of the former, that "it may well be doubted whether, if he had entered on his career at an earlier period of life, he would not have carried his designs into full effect;" so it is affirmed of the latter that "it is highly probable, that if an untimely death had not terminated his efforts, he would finally have accomplished his great undertaking!" That there were some of JULIUS's contemporaries who did expect him to conform to a different rule of conduct from that which he proposed to himself, the words of Guicciardini are a sufficient testimony; and they offer a singular contrast to the sentiments of our ENGLISH Historian written in the nineteenth century. "If JULIUS II. be considered as a great man," says Guicciardini, "it is only by those who having forgotten the right meaning of words, and confused the distinctions of a sound judgment, conceive that it is rather the office of a Supreme Pontiff to add to the dominion of the Apostolic see by Christian arms and Christian blood, than to afford the example of a well regulated life."

OF CÆSAR BORGIA, Mr. Roscoe acknowledges that "in the pursuit of his object he overlooked all other considerations; when force was ineffectual, he resorted to fraud; and whether he thundered in open hostility at the gates of a city, or endeavoured to effect his purpose by negotiation and treachery, he was equally irresistible. If we may confide in the narrative of Guicciardini, cruelty, rapine, injustice, and lust, are only particular features in the composition of this monster; yet it is difficult to conceive that a man so totally unredeemed by a single virtue, should have been enabled to maintain himself at the head of a powerful army; to engage in so eminent a degree the favour of the people conquered; to form alliances with the first sovereigns of Europe; to destroy or overturn the most powerful families of Italy; and to lay the foundations of a dominion, of which it is acknowledged that the short duration is to be attributed rather to his ill-fortune, and the treachery of others, than either to his errors or his crimes. If however he has been too indiscriminately condemned by one historian, he has in another met with as zealous and powerful an encomiast, and the maxims of the politician are only the faithful record of the transactions of his hero. On the principles of Machiavelli, BORGIA was the greatest man of the age. Nor was he in fact without qualities which in some degree compensated for his demerits. Courageous, munificent, eloquent, and accomplished in all the exercises of arts and arms, he raised an admiration of his endowments which kept pace with, and counterbalanced the abhorrence excited by his crimes." Guicciardini did not imagine that when justice and mercy were excluded from the character of a man, any redeeming virtue could possibly remain. But according to Mr.

ROSCOE, courage, munificence, and eloquence are sufficient to counterbalance cruelty, perfidy, and violence; and a practical exemplification of the worst maxims of MACHIAVELL may constitute an encomium, as honourable and satisfactory tribute, which may have as much power to raise a man's character, as a condemnation founded on his acknowledged conformity to so detestable a model, can tend to depress and degrade it! If Mr. Roscoe subscribes to the doctrines of MACHIAVELL, let him at once stamp BORGIA with the character of a great man, and exhort others to emulate his example; but if he rejects and abhors those doctrines, let him as distinctly and emphatically consign him to merited infamy.

BONAPARTE was the BORGIA of the nineteenth century. Both laid the foundations of their power in usurpation, in fraud, in violence, in contempt of human and divine laws; and both were hurled from their thrones into exile and imprisonment. The former stooped to as low deceptions as the latter, but had the means of ascending to higher strains of insolent tyranny. "To desolate Europe; to waste successive generations of the youth of France; to paralyze industry wherever his power extended; to enchain public opinion, and corrupt public and private morals; these were the purposes to which he devoted the great means entrusted to him; these were his titles to our admiration and sympathy!"* On the principles of Machiavel, BONAPARTE was the greatest man of the age: and to the pious care of the Machiavelians of this, and all succeeding generations, is confided the guardianship of his reputation.

* CALCUTTA JOURNAL for Sept. 5, 1821.

Religious Battle.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A very unpleasant occurrence has taken place in this City during the present Mohurram Festival. The particulars which I have been able to obtain are as follows:—About a week ago a dispute arose on some religious point (said to be whether Mahomet was or was not to return again to this world), which dispute was referred by both parties to one of the Head Imams, who decided that he was not to return, on which one of those who expected the return of Mahomet immediately stuck his creese into the Imam's throat, which killed him. On the 20th instant the two parties came to the outside of the city and fought a pitched battle, which continued for a considerable time, when an Officer of rank in the Nizam's Service, named Necaz Buhadoor, was despatched to put a stop to the affray; but he had scarcely time to interfere, when one of the combatants (I believe a Patan) struck his head off. The affair having, in consequence of this assault on the person of His Highness's Officer, become serious, orders were immediately despatched to Bolarum, for the Brigade of Nizam's Infantry to march for the City, which was accordingly done early in the morning of the 21st. The troops under Colonel Doveton's command are encamped at the French gardens, and every thing appears quiet. Among the combatants were about 300 Patans, who fought on one side of the question, and destroyed upwards of two of their opponents for one of themselves that fell; altogether betwixt 300 and 400 are supposed to be killed and wounded.

The death of Necaz Buhadoor is much regretted, I understand, by the European part of the community who knew him; no doubt steps will be taken to discover the author of his death. The Patans are said to have taken refuge in Colonel Doveton's Camp, being afraid to return to the City.

The gaieties of this Station still continue. There is either a Ball or Play each month. We had a Ball last, and there is to be a Play on the 1st proximo, which, from the ability of the Corps Dramatique, is expected to afford much satisfaction. A Masonic Lodge has been opened here, which, from the respectability and number of its Members, it is supposed will become one of the most flourishing in India.

I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

Secundrabad, Sept. 23, 1822.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—589—

Madras Censorship.

In adverting to the obliterating of the Censor, which expunged from a Madras Paper nearly the whole of the Proceedings published here on the last Anniversary of the Independance of Portugal, we had scarcely expected that the Madras Editor would have been himself permitted to allude to this exercise of a power which went to strip his Paper of half its value, in such plain terms as he has done. We have been, however, agreeably disappointed; for in his Paper of the 27th instant, the last received, we find the fact stated in terms sufficiently intelligible to all who are aware (of what indeed the Government of that Presidency makes no secret) that the Madras Press is the only one of the Three great Governments of India still shackled by a Censorship. The Madras Editor's remarks are as follow:

"In calling the attention of our readers on Tuesday to the recent brilliant commemoration at Calcutta of the Anniversary of the glorious Revolution in Portugal, we intended to have re-published the glowing descriptions of the grand Patriotic doings, which appeared in the columns of our Contemporaries at the Sister Presidency, but circumstances prevented the gratification of this desire. We merely mention this, to account for our very abrupt notice of that event; but these things will occur in a well regulated Press."

East India Sugar.

A Meeting of the principal Merchants of Calcutta was held on Friday last at the House of JOHN PALMER, Esq. preparatory to a Petition intended to be drawn up and addressed to Parliament, praying for an equalization of Duties on East and West India Sugars. The subject was discussed in too desultory and conversational a manner to admit of an accurate Report of what fell from the several Gentlemen who took a part in the Proceedings. The result of the Meeting was, however, a Resolution that a Petition to the effect before stated should be drawn up and presented to Parliament with as little delay as possible.

The following Draft of a similar Document, intended for another quarter, will place our Readers in possession of a general outline of the arguments on which the claim of the Petitioners will be founded, and, in addition to the many original and selected Communications on this subject which have appeared in our pages for the last two or three months, will leave little to be added on the question.

Hints suggested for consideration in drawing up a Petition to Parliament for a Repeal of the Protecting Duty on Sugar imported from the East Indies.

That your Petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the East Indies.

That your Petitioners understand that it has been proposed to your Honorable House to remove the restrictions which have hitherto confined the trade of the West India Colonies to the Mother Country, and that Bills have been ordered to be brought in to extend the Commercial intercourse of those Colonies with the United States of America, with Independent Spanish America, and the Continent of Europe.

That your Petitioners, are cordial Friends to every measure, which proceeding on fair and impartial grounds, has for its principle the removal of those restrictions, which at the present moment fetter the Commerce of this Country.

That your Petitioners, actuated by these sentiments, indulge a confident hope that your Honorable House will not confine its views to the West India Colonies, but that consistently with the same sound Commercial principles, the East India Trade, the British Empire in India, and the people of the United Kingdom, will be forthwith relieved from the burden of the protecting duty of ten shillings per cwt. on Sugars imported from the East Indies, over and above the duty levied on Sugars imported from the West Indies.

That your Petitioners must consider the measure now in progress, unless accompanied with such relief, to be partial in its operation, and therefore fraught with injustice to them, to the

population of British India, to all persons in any manner connected with it, and to the United Kingdom in general.

That when the said protecting duty was granted with a view of securing a preference in the home market to the West India Planters, the main argument employed in defence of the measure was, their being excluded from foreign market; with the exception of Ports South of Cape Finisterre, under certain regulations; that now therefore, when the range of the world is afforded them for the sale of their produce and the purchase of their supplies, this preference should cease.

That continuing to the West Indians the virtual monopoly of the home market whilst their Sugars are allowed to enter into direct competition with the East India Sugars in foreign markets, will confer an undue advantage on the former at the expense of the latter.

That your Petitioners are clearly of opinion that the retention of the protecting duty in question will prove an injury to the people of the United Kingdom, by its obvious tendency to enhance the price of Sugar, an article of such general consumption amongst all classes of the community.

That it will be further highly injurious to the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shipowners engaged in the trade between this Country and India, by crippling their means of successfully prosecuting the same.

That the use of Sugar as a dead weight to Ships returning from India, is almost essential to the existence of the trade with that country; Rice and Saltpetre, the only articles of India produce adapted to that purpose, being in very limited demand, a duty to protect domestic Agriculture being imposed on the former, and the continuance of peace greatly narrowing the consumption of the latter.

That authentic information has been laid before your Honorable House, of the large increase of the demand for British Manufactures on the part of our Indian population, a demand limited only by the difficulty of procuring returns.

That the deprivation therefore of the other material article of dead weight, (i. e. Sugar) tends to aggravate this evil, and to check the increase of what promises to become one of the most valuable branches of British Commerce.

That the important Manufacture of refined Sugars in this country for export, will materially suffer by the diversion of part of the supply of the raw material from the West Indies under the operation of the proposed measure. as the British Refiner will thereby be unable to enter into competition with foreign refiners, unless the supply from the East Indies be encouraged.

That the said protecting duty does moreover inflict a serious injury on the great body of the people of Hindoostan, who are intitled as British Subjects to a full participation in the home market, and who possess the further claim to the consideration of your Honourable House, that they provide for their own protection and Civil Government, and aid instead of burthening the resources of the State.

That in estimating the comparative importance of the two branches of British Commerce, which by the partiality of the proposed measure are brought into competition, the immense difference in the population of the East and West Indies should not be overlooked: as the trade with the East Indies is to meet the growing demand of a population of one hundred millions, whilst that with our West India Colonies is confined to a population of only seven or eight hundred thousand, and must necessarily be diminished if a free intercourse be permitted with America and Foreign Europe.

Your Petitioners therefore, deeply impressed with the correctness of these opinions, implore your Honorable House, whilst considering the proposed measure for the benefit of the West Indian Planters, not to overlook the other great and more important interests involved in the question; and they respectfully submit to the justice of Parliament, that the removal of the restriction on West India Commerce, should be accompanied with a repeal of the ten shillings per cwt. protecting duty on Sugars imported from the East Indies.

—590—

Lord Londonderry.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

In Lord LONDONDERRY's interminable oration of May 15, and the shorter one of next day, I note the following points:—

1st. He said, "it was left open to Parliament to consider whether any savings were really made, and if there were to see that they were carried to the service of the country, and not applied to the relief of the other branches of the Civil List." Parliament are not to consider what savings ought to be made, but what are made, *nummos contemplari* in *area*, and to see that they are well secured for the public service. Alexander of Russia could have no objection to allow his Senate to consider that one year His Majesty's diplomatic expences were so much, and another year so much. This is the extent of control that a British Minister tells a British House of Commons belongs to them!

2d. "He had not the slightest doubt that if such a committee were to sit this year, we should have a committee of public safety sitting in the next." There is no conceivable absurdity that some people will not utter with the gravest faces; just as JOHN BULL and his small faction insist that Trial by Jury in all cases would break down the Government, and let in the Philistines who would shut us all up in the black hole! JOHN BULL and his gang have said this a thousand times, and they will never cease to say it as long as a certain clause stands unrepealed. This conditional prophecy of Lord LONDONDERRY's is as wild as any that ever proceeded from Cobbet, only it is first guarded with a stout *if*, importing a condition which he knew would not be granted, and then there is no penalty in case of failure; whereas Cobbet pledged himself, if gold were not at such a price on such a day, to submit to be roasted like an ox in Smithfield.

3d. "He could not approve of a committee which was to investigate all the foreign relations of a country: he could not advise His Majesty to send his Ministers for examination before such a body." He then talks of his oath of office, and of the difference between what is told to gentlemen up stairs and down stairs. "Is this England?" as Sir Francis Burdett said on the occasion of the Manchester Massacre. Are there any "foreign relations" that are beyond the scrutiny of the House of Commons? Was there ever a secret dispatch that could be withheld from its inspection? But, as he said before, Parliament are always to consider what Ministers do, and never what they ought to do. No doubt the result of their uncontrolled proceedings may be considered with equal advantage down stairs as up stairs, and out of the House as well as in it. He talks of the King "sending his Ministers into a Committee," as if the chances of a ballot did not invariably send them into every Committee, whose reports they wished to influence.

4th.—"A very large round sum had been voted (by Congress) that missions might be sent to South America, without requiring what character of missions or what scale of expence was to be adopted, for Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Chili or Peru; we were become less monarchical than America." This is full of gross misrepresentation. How did the "monarchical" Americans manage this matter? Did their Marquis of Londonderry, spurning at "leading-strings" and up-stairs confrontation, decide that missions should be sent, and did Congress vote a round sum for the expence? No! Congress decided, on the report of a Committee, (possibly up-stairs) that missions should be sent, and appropriated the limited sum of 100,000 dollars for the five missions, that is, of little more than one mission has frequently cost Great Britain. In America the Executive recommends a course of foreign policy, Congress considers it after it has been submitted to, and reported upon, by a Committee, and fixes the expence. In England, the Executive informs Parliament that certain measures have been adopted, or engagements entered into, and Parliament make good the expence incurred. Yet Lord LONDONDERRY tells the House of Commons that if they presumed to discuss the propriety of maintaining missions at Wurtemberg and Bavaria, they were less monarchical than the Americans!

If the English had been a little less monarchical in their conduct of foreign affairs they would have avoided much disgrace and discomfiture. The following passage, which occurs in a Letter of Horatio Walpole's, (brother of Sir Robert) dated

July 15, 1741, could never have been written but under the prevalence of that system, for the integrity of which Lord LONDONDERRY contends so earnestly. Mr. Walpole writes: "We have no great plan in view, or *systeme suivi*; we act by starts or fits; we will have this and that; another shall not have any thing, without giving us what does not belong to us; the Dutch are good for nothing; such a Prince is a rascal, and such a Minister a rogue," &c. &c. There are numberless passages to the same purpose in his Memoirs. The ministers who compelled George II. to dismiss a favourite, Lord Granville, allowed that king to indulge his antipathy to Frederick the Great; and to subsidize German Princes in time of peace, contrary to their own judgments and consciences, and in a manner that would have been disgraceful to the subservience of the extract of a French king. Ministers connived at the king's misconduct, and the houses of Parliament were in the "leading strings" of these guilty ministers.

DERRY DOWN.

Military Writers.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

In reply to INK POWDER, pray let it be known unto him that on turning over certain ponderous volumes for elucidation of the subject he has started, (*ante*, page 525) I found that our Honorable Employers passed, under date the 24th of May 1816, a CHOP (a word frequently used in the Celestial Empire,) which directed "that the payment of the STAFF ALLOWANCES and of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the different Military Offices at the Presidency should not THEREAFTER take place BEFORE the period advertised in each month for the payment of the Army in general." Here, INK POWDER will immediately recognize the apposition, at least, if not the coalition of writers of his class with the Army: and by consequence, he has been paying a greater discount on his bare PAY, than the orders of the "POWERS THAT BE," just quoted, would appear to justify, *Keenness-Gully*. }
Oct. 11, 1822. }

AN APPRENTICED WRITER.

Catholic Free School.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

When a man wishes to combat an opinion, or to take up his pen in defence of any question, he should first make himself master of the subject he means to write upon, otherwise he cannot but shoot wide of his mark, flounder in the dark, and stumble upon nonsense. This is exactly the plight of AN ADVOCATE FOR IMPARTIAL JUSTICE, whose letter appeared in your columns of this morning.

1st.—There was "no unwarrantable freedom with personal concerns," but a just view of the case as it stands, viz. that public duties were suffered to be interrupted by what bore no affinity thereto.

2dly.—The management of the Catholic Free School never devolved on the Gentleman now in charge; for it was he who planned the Institution and made interest to secure (temporarily as it was understood by some at the time) the principal situation.

3rdly.—A "contest for promotion confined to two" never existed and was never dreamt of.

The above exposition is enough. If such a defender be all that can be mustered up against the facts I set forth, poor indeed must be the cause of the party he has taken under his protection.

If I have noticed the remarks on my former letter by this Writer in the HURRAH, he will see I have not done so in any "spirit of retaliation;" and I hope he will further have wit enough to find, that it is only with a view to check his false judgment and erring disposition that I have at all analysed his production.

One word at parting. Should AN ADVOCATE FOR IMPARTIAL JUSTICE again use his pen in defence of such a cause, I hope he will do so through the medium of your JOURNAL,—and not the Paper he has selected for the purpose; as that publication never comes within my observation.—Your obedient Servant,

October 9, 1822.

A LOVER OF EQUITY.

Monday, October 14, 1822.

—591—

Distress in Ireland.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of the Subscriptions for the Relief of the Suffering Irish.

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN O'BRIEN TANDY, Esq. } WM. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
EDWARD MOLONY, Esq. } CAPT. WM. COSTLY.
B. ROBERTS, Esq. } CHARLES BLANEY, Esq.

1st—Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be given to the Subscribers who have liberally contributed Rs. 16,343 4 in addition to the sum of Rs. 26,565, recorded at our last meeting of the 5th instant.

2d—Resolved, that Major General HARDWICKE be requested to offer the grateful acknowledgements of the Committee to the Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Regiment of Artillery at Dum-Dum, for their generous Contributions.

3d—Resolved, as some errors have appeared in the publication already made, that on the final close of the Subscription Books, a correct alphabetical List of the Subscribers and the whole of the proceedings of the Committee be published for general information.

4th—Resolved, that the Subscribers be requested to send in their respective contributions with as little delay as possible to B. Roberts, who is requested to act as Treasurer.

5th—Resolved, that Commodore JOHN HAYES be nominated to the General Committee of Management.

6th—Resolved, that the meeting of this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Town Hall.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
J. Mackenzie,	100	J. J. Twisden,	25
J. H. Barlow,	100	W. Baxter,	16
A Friend,	50	E. D. Fabian,	20
W. H. B.	32	Richard Wall,	10
R. H. M.	50	Richard Dundas,	20
An Irishman,	150	John Strathan,	10
R. Spankie,	500	R. Carter,	10
L. Laprimaudaye,	100	John Dyer,	10
Ram Ratten Mukergee,	80	W. Howrigan,	16
Nandololi Day,	32	T. N. Gibson,	16
Govind Day,	32	Capt. Macfield,	50
J. Mirza Akbar Ally,	25	Captain Collic,	50
Caleauker Gosaul, and		Pro Deo et Irelandia, ..	100
Cosinaut Gosaul,	50	Assist. Surgeon Haynes, ..	50
Major George Gregory,	100	Assist. Surgeon Burnett, ..	32
J. Gilbert,	50	Captain H. Morison,	50
Norowjee Jamsutgee,	50	Major General Dalzell, ..	100
Rajkishure Day,	16	Captain T. A. Weston,	50
James Dowling,	50	Captain A. A. Dalzell, ..	32
Lieut. Col. Macra,	50	Major Bowen, 10th N. I. ..	50
Capt. H. Caldwell,	50	Lieut. Thorpe, ditto,	32
Dr. J. Sawers,	80	Lieut. Manning, ditto, ..	20
The Hon. Col. Capt. Kerpel,		Lieut. McLaren, ditto, ..	16
Captain Berwick,	50	Ensign B. Scott, ditto, ..	16
Captain Crole,	50	Ens. G. O. Johnston, do. ..	16
Captain Campbell,	50	Ensign Todd, ditto,	25
Captain Cook,	50	Ensign Bailey, ditto,	20
Major Vaughan,	50	Ensign Nesbitt, ditto,	30
J. Dewar,	50	Major Robertson, 11 N. I. ..	50
Rev. J. Parson,	200	Captain Dun, ditto,	32
S. T. Goad,	100	Lieut. Hicks, ditto,	16
Mrs. Hayes,	100	Lieut. Davidson, ditto, ..	32
S. Sweeting,	50	Lieut. J. Wilson, ditto, ..	32
B. Bails,	25	Lieut. C. Thomson, ditto, ..	20
		Lieut. G. H. Irvine, ditto, ..	16

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Lieut. P. Grant, ditto,	16	Wm. Shanks,	50
Ensign Stewart, ditto,	16	Edward Cropley,	100
Capt. Manley, 20th N. I.	50	Burn and Co.	50
Ensign Symes, 20th N. I.	25	Henry Matthew,	50
Ensign Codrington, ditto,	25	F. W. McLeod,	50
Ensign Long, ditto,	16	J. W. Hoff,	20
Major Povoleri, 23d ditto,	25	A Poor Half-Cast	8
Lieut. Burrows, ditto,	16	Thomas DeSouza,	100
Lieut. W. Frazer, ditto,	16	C. Lefever,	32
Ensign McMurdo, ditto,	16	Rev. J. R. Henderson, ..	100
Ensign Ormsby, ditto,	16	Matthew Smith,	20
Ensign Boisragon, ditto,	16	John Mountjoy, Sergt.	
Ensign Sturt, 20th ditto,	16	Maj. of Fort William, ..	25
W. P. Maston,	32		
Captain W. Swinton,	80	Total,	4,756
Dr. Adam,	50		
Lieut. E. C. Archer, H.		Sum already advertised, ..	42,901
M. 87th,	32		
C. F. Archer,	32	Grand Total,	47,657

Selections.

Sir Stamford Raffles.—Private Letters of the beginning of September from Fort Marlbro' mention that that Sir Stamford Raffles was about to sail for Singapore on the ALEXANDER.

Saugor Island.—The season for recommencing operations in clearing the Jangles is now fast approaching; and will we hear prove a very active one. We understand that the Saugor Society have resolved to use every exertion to clear the whole of Mud Point as far as the confines of Kyd's Settlement, before the commencement of next Rains, and to secure all by strong bunds. For this purpose between two and three thousand men will be sent down next month. We wish hearty success to the Society and the enterprising individuals who have resolutely undertaken to conquer this wild spot from the savage state in which it has long lain, and to render it fit for man and his occupations. The climate need not be feared so much as it has been. We can at least mention a circumstance which proves that it is not very unhealthy. When work was struck at Mud Point in June last, a guard of twelve sepoy, and a body of twenty men to protect the bunds, were left on the island. Of these not a man has died since; though they have been exposed during a great part of the unhealthy season.

Europe Letters.—Several of the Houses of Agency having lately received letters from their Correspondents in the Mofussil, the writers of which complain that they had lately received Europe letters marked at the Calcutta Post Office "refused by Messrs. * * *" (the House of Agency to whose care the letter was addressed) and enquiring the cause of the refusal.

We are desired to explain, that the custom of some of the Houses has of late years been not to pay the postage on Europe Letters addressed to their care, but to return them immediately to the Post Office after only making the necessary alteration in the address. The reason these Houses give for this mode of proceeding is this.—That ships sometimes bring hundreds of letters to their respective addresses; that if they were to pay the Postage on each of these, the time that would unavoidably elapse before their Dawk Assistant could write down in their Postage Book the name of the party to whom each letter might be addressed, the amount of the Postage; and to insert the necessary entry in their Dawk Book on returning the letter again to the Post Office would necessarily be great, and sometimes one or two Dawks be lost in consequence. —John Bull.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 12	Astell	British	T. W. Aldham	London	May 23

Passengers.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship ASTELL, Captain Thomas Wedlock Aldham, from London the 23d of May, and Madras the 30th of Sept.

From England.—Mrs. Isabella Boyd, Miss Ochterlony, Major Mossean Boyd, and Major Edward Cartwright, of the Bengal Establishment, Mr. John Lord, Merchant, and Mr. Richard Chitty, Cadet.

On the 1st of August, the ASTELL spoke the MARYANN off Calcutta, from Cadiz, with Troops, for Manila—lat. 24° S. and long. 8° 14' W.

Travels in Palestine.

A PARODY,—FROM THE JOHN BULL OF SATURDAY.

It was a Traveller, so brave, was bound for Palestine,
But first he made his Orisons before a Grub Street Shrine,
"And grant Immortal MUNKHAUSEN" was still our Hero's pray-
er,
"That I may prove an Author bright, my book prove large and
fair"
His vows to Truth upon the Shrine, he graved them with his
quill
And travelled to the Holy Land with steps of wondrous skill
Where faithful to his noble vow, his own-ery filled the air
"Be honoured aye myself so brave, be read my book so fair"
The press soon told our Author's fame, and then Munkhausen
said,
"Thy Book so fair and thou henceforth shall be a wedded pair,
For you're an Author brave no doubt, thy book too wonderful fair"
And then they bound the Holy Knot between him and his treasure,
And each no doubt until this day gives "Correspondent pleasure"
And every Grub street author bright, that was in Chapel there,
Cried "Honoured be this Author brave !!! be read his book so
fair !!!

Upper Provinces, Oct. 1, 1822.

A MEN.

Lines occasioned by the Parody entitled "Travels in Palestine,"
in the John Bull of Saturday the 12th October, 1822.

There was a parodizing fool,
In Upper Ind' residing;
Drew forth his pen to ridicule
What history may pride in.
But though in imitation close
He shew'd a "wond'rous skill;"
No spark of Critic fire or force,
Escap'd his vent'rous quill.
"Grub-street," "Munkhausen," "book" "brave," "fair"
Throughout the verse are found;
But cause is none discovered there,
For all this senseless sound.
'Twould seem his Muse in drunken fit,
Or splenetic vexation;
Resolv'd a brave attempt at wit,
By ape-like imitation!
But ill can wine or ire supply,
Tho' harmonious period's chime;
For ere the twelfth line we descry
Most piteous dogg'rel rhyme.
A friend says, "fourteen feet, in verse,"
(It is, I own in conscience)
"Most difficult to render terse,"
Then 'tis too long for nonsense.
One plea "AMEN" may urge with grace,
When scurrilous or dull,
Rhyme without reason is in place
In columns of the BULL.

October 12, 1822.

C.

Births.

At Mooradabad, on the 31st of July, the Lady of A. N. FORDE,
Esq. of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel
SHULDHAM, Quarter Master General, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 12th instant, JAMES HAY, Esq. of Collipriest in the County
of Devon, aged 52 years.

On the 9th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, after a painful illness of
several hours, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss CHARLOTTE
WITCHLOW, youngest Daughter of Mr. JAMES WITCHLOW, aged 14
years, 10 months and 23 days. A young woman who had endeared to
herself, by her mild and amiable manners, the regard and esteem of all
who knew her. Her domestic virtues constituted the happiness of her
relations, whose grief is unbounded for her irreparable loss.

Voyages on the Ganges.

To the Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,

Pray insert the following, that others may avoid similar
misfortune. Such a Notice would have saved me, had former
Sufferers possessed less apathy, and condescended to take the
enormous trouble of giving you a line.

Your's truly,

J. M.

On the River, Oct. 5, 1822.

NOTICE TO PERSONS TRAVELLING ON THE GANGES.

A few miles below Mongeer, on the South bank of the
River, the current runs with a degree of rapidity which renders
it dangerous for any Boat to approach it. This place is called
Maniar Chuko. To avoid it, Boats must track up the North
bank till they pass Gunga-pershad; they can there cross the
River with safety. From ignorance of this, I yesterday crossed
over from Nyagung, and lost two Boats on the bank above-men-
tioned. Mr. L. also lost several Boats there about twenty days
since.

J. M.

Petitions.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Mr. WILMOT says it impossible to argue the case of
Rossi and the other proscribed petitioners with analogy to peti-
tions in England. That is to say, it is unjust to punish, with or
without trial, petitioners in England, but not at all unjust in the
Ionian Islands! But if we were forwarded to look backward to
our history in the seventeenth century, we should find analogies
to the case of Rossi, &c. The crime of the seven Bishops in the
reign of James II. was a petition! And in the reign of Charles
I. in 1634, Lord BALMERLAW was sentenced to death by the Court
of Justiciary for a petition! He was reluctantly pardoned after
a long imprisonment. How many people are there in Calcutta
who would subscribe a petition for the repeal of section 36 of the
53 George III. cap. 155? or those excellent resolutions which
were voted by the Liverpool East India Association on the 13th
of May, 1822, though these resolutions are much more vitally
interesting to Calcutta than to Liverpool!

ANALOGY.

Case of Cholera.

Having inserted the case of Cholera in our Paper of Thursday,
trusting to the accuracy of our information, as far as it went, without
consulting the Medical Gentleman who was in attendance, we have since
received a Letter from him, to which we are very happy to give pub-
licity—pointing out what is supposed to have been the cause of the
disease. This letter confirms us in our opinion that the Public err in
being too indifferent about the preservation of health, instead of being
over-alarmed, and we hope this will operate as a warning to others, not
to expose themselves in the manner described below.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harkara.

SIR,

I have just seen your Paper of this morning, and observing some
remarks on a late case of Cholera treated by me, I think it right to in-
form you that you have omitted to mention a circumstance which it may
be useful to the Public to know, but which perhaps was not communicat-
ed to you. Sudden alternation of temperature in the atmosphere to which
we are exposed is generally accounted one of the most common exciting
causes of the disorder; and as the patient you allude to, had the night
before that on which he was taken ill, left his bed on account of the heat,
and laid himself down on a couch in an open verandah, exposed to the
chilly and damp east wind, and remained there, I believe, for some
hours, I have no doubt that this exposure caused the disease, though the
symptoms did not show themselves till the following evening. My re-
maining with the patient till the issue of the attack became apparent,
was nothing more than what professional duty demanded of me, and
what would have been done in similar circumstances by every medical
man in the settlement.

I remain, Your obedient Servant,

Chowringhee, Oct. 10, 1822.

A. HALLIDAY.